

Senior Tories opt for May, 1992

Lamont hints at election delay until next year

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CLEAR indications emerged yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, supported by senior Conservative MPs, would prefer a general election to be delayed until next year.

As Conservative concern resurfaced about the slide in the government's popularity, with two polls giving Labour a 6 per cent lead, Norman Lamont gave a warning that economic recovery would be slow, although he said there were "faint stirrings".

In an important hint about election timing, Mr Lamont said the government still had things to do, including the replacement of the community charge with the council tax and negotiations in Europe on the single currency and political union. "These are tremendously important issues and we will not want to run away from facing up to them," he said.

With legislation abolishing the poll tax due for introduction in the autumn and expected to take several months

to get through Parliament, and the talks on European union reaching a climax in December, Mr Lamont appeared to be giving strong expression to his personal view that Mr Major would do better to wait until next year.

John Smith, the shadow chancellor, accused the government of hanging on in the "forlorn hope that something will turn up". The prime minister and the Chancellor had no credibility left, he told the GMB general union conference in Bournemouth. Mr Smith said the government's most fundamental miscalculation was that it could take risks with unemployment. It affected every part of the country and every sector of commerce and industry, and would not be tolerated.

There appears to be little appetite on the Conservative backbenches for an October election. The latest polls seem to confirm the view of Conservative MPs that, having been unable to take the option of June this year, Mr Major should wait until next year, when they believe the economic indicators will be far more favourable. One senior backbencher said yesterday: "We cannot think of going to the country yet. The recession is too deep." Some influential MPs believe the prime minister should choose the day of local elections in May next year as the date of the general election, to maximise efforts in getting out the Conservative vote.

In an interview on TV-am's *Sunday* programme, Mr Lamont said nothing that suggests he believes the economy will have recovered sufficiently by the autumn for the government to contemplate an election. There were "faint stirrings" to back up his forecast that economic recovery would begin in the second half of this year. However, it would be slow at first. "It will be something that people may or may not perceive."

Asked whether it would be dishonourable to hang on until next year, Mr Lamont replied: "There is nothing dishonourable, but the timing of

the election is a matter for the prime minister."

After another bad Sunday press for the government, with usually sympathetic newspapers criticising its performance, Mr Lamont said: "I think they are getting windy. But I take a longer view. If you think that this time a year ago the Conservative party was over 20 points behind in the polls and it really looked as though we had not an earthly chance of winning the election. Right up to the month-by-election we were either closely ahead or closely behind in the polls. After Mommouth the press turned on us."

There is irritation in government circles that the persistent speculation about Margaret Thatcher's future is becoming increasingly damaging. Yesterday her aides continued to deny strenuously that she had made remarks, reported in *The Sunday Telegraph*, that were deeply critical of her successor.

In the TV-am interview Mr Lamont also voiced concern over recent boardroom pay rises which had been "a bit on the high side" and not always very helpful. "I do not think these very large increases can sometimes be justified."

Gordon Brown, Labour's trade and industry spokesman, said: "With Britain losing 10,000 jobs last week and 3,000 companies going under in May alone, British industry will be horrified by the complacency and the do-nothing approach of the Chancellor. When he has to admit that... there are only at best 'faint stirrings' of recovery, his self-satisfied and damaging inaction must now be brought to an end."

Mr Lamont said that the recovery would begin in certain sectors, probably housing. The signs were there. "I feel increasingly optimistic that America could recover in the second half of the year. That will have a very big impact on us."

Ashdown's terms, page 2
Ronald Butt, page 14
Race against time, page 14

Britain to block minimum VAT

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government is expected to prompt a fresh political dispute over Europe today by blocking a proposal for a minimum value-added tax (VAT) rate of 15 per cent throughout the European Community.

At a meeting of European finance ministers in Luxembourg, Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, is expected to resist the community plan for a minimum rate, even though it includes dispensations for goods such as children's clothes and food which are exempt from Britain's standard rate of 17.5 per cent. British ministers regard the proposal for a minimum VAT rate - aimed at preventing EC

member states maintaining border controls to limit shopping in low-tax countries - as a direct infringement of Britain's sovereignty.

But Britain's expected refusal to accept the EC plan will provoke criticism of London's commitment to Europe from other EC members, and will fuel the dispute within the Conservative party over the pace of European change across a range of issues. Labour will also seize on the government's likely rejection as further evidence of continuing divisions within Conservative ranks over Europe.

Leading article, page 15
UK opposition, page 21



Under suspicion: Curtis Howard, wanted for questioning about the murder of Catherine Ayling, the British student whose body was found in the boot of a car at Gatwick airport, is led from the offices of the FBI after being held in Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday. Full report, page 3

Ministers scrap mass killing of savage dogs

Pit bull terriers will escape wholesale destruction if they are neutered, registered with the police and muzzled in public. *Quentin Cowdry reports*

Ministers have abandoned plans for the total destruction of fighting dogs in the face of intense protests by vets, animal charities and dog owners.

A government bill to be introduced in Parliament over the next fortnight will outlaw the breeding and ownership of fighting dogs save where animals are neutered, registered with police and leashed and muzzled in public.

The proposals mean that most of the 10,000 pit bull terriers, the largest fighting dog breed, will escape destruction in spite of the draconian action promised by Kenneth Baker, the home secretary, less than a fortnight ago.

However, under the measures, the breed - easily the largest of its kind - would cease to exist in Britain because of the neutering, ownership and breeding rules. Other breeds facing proscription are the Japanese tosa and the bandog.

The bill, drawn up in haste by the Home Office after a spate of vicious attacks by pit bulls on people, will also propose giving magistrates power to impose a muzzling order on any dog they consider poses a public threat.

Mr Baker was initially determined to eradicate

fighting dogs over months rather than years by imposing a blanket ownership ban with only the most tightly drawn exemptions. He now accepts that many pit bulls have responsible, loving owners and that to force all of them to have their pets put down would be unnecessarily harsh.

If the proposals are passed, most owners are expected to apply for exemptions, although doing so could cost some up to £150 an animal. Police would levy a small fee for registering the dogs, but the biggest cost would be neutering.

Once the bill's provisions are enforced, it will be an offence punishable by a fine of up to £5,000 and possible imprisonment to possess a fighting dog which has not been neutered and registered. Where animals are put down, owners would receive compensation of around £25 a dog, the amount ministers believe they are worth after their fighting value has been discounted.

On introducing the emergency legislation, Mr Baker will again underline the government's opposition to a universal dog registration scheme, the costs of which

Continued on page 20, col 6

Arms accord paves way for Soviet trade credits

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Bush is expected to announce today that he is extending a waiver on trade restrictions with the Soviet Union, giving a further boost to superpower relations after the weekend resolution of a long-standing arms control dispute.

Mr Bush first waived the so-called Jackson-Vanik rules for six months last December in order to give President Gorbachev \$1 billion (£882 million) in agricultural credits. The extension makes it possible for him to grant the Soviet leader's urgent request for another \$1.5 billion in grain credits, and to ask Congress to approve most favoured nation trading status for the Soviet Union now that it has passed a liberal emigration law.

President Bush will be more inclined to take both steps following the "agreement in principle" that James Baker, the US Secretary of State, finally reached with Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, his Soviet counterpart, in Lisbon at the weekend. This ended a six-month argument over Moscow's implementation of last November's Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty and removed an important irritant in US-Soviet relations.

Moscow and Washington both said they would now instruct their negotiators in Geneva to wrap up a nearly-complete Start treaty which would - for the first time - reduce the superpowers' strategic nuclear arsenals. A superpower summit in Moscow later this month or next is



Bessmertnykh: urged an invitation to G7 summit

now almost certain. President Bush had refused to attend a summit until the CFE dispute was resolved. He told reporters that the CFE agreement was an "important step towards a superpower summit", but also said he would like at least a framework of a Start accord before meeting Mr Gorbachev.

The dispute over the CFE treaty, which eliminates a big Soviet advantage in conventional weaponry between

the Atlantic and the Urals, centred on Moscow's insistence that three divisions of naval infantry and their equipment, including a large number of armoured personnel carriers, were exempt.

Mr Baker refused to discuss the final compromise, but American officials said it would, in effect, allow Moscow to convert some of the armoured personnel carriers into "look-alike" carriers with diminished capabilities which would not be counted under the treaty's limits. Mr Baker insisted that the treaty's overall limits and sub-limits would be "respected and observed in all respects". A team of US negotiators is flying to Moscow this week to draft the final wording and then the treaty will be belatedly sent to the Senate for ratification.

Mr Bessmertnykh used his meeting with Mr Baker to press the case for President Gorbachev to be invited to the G7 economic summit in London in July so that he can present his plans for economic reform.

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Oxford tries to drop its college league table

By DAVID TYLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

THE heat of competition is proving too much for Oxford University, which is trying to kill one of the most keenly awaited league tables in the highly fraught and only partly academic debate over which college is best. Winners and losers suffer alike, according to one professor, so the Norrington Table must go.

The complicated mathematics which claim to show which college can produce the best results was first devised by Sir Arthur Norrington, a former president of Trinity College, who in a letter to *The Times* in 1963 said that he thought a way could be found of judging which college had the best results so that new students should know which colleges produced the highest number of honours degrees. The challenge was taken up by a group of Oxford journalists in 1964 as "a bit of a joke", but the joke has worn thin for the university that has never believed the table has any worth at all. Only the colleges that have come top have any faith in it, and even then not much. When Merton, founded in

you will find that College A, with 200 points out of 300, has scored 66.67 per cent, and B, with 181, only 60 per cent. This method of calculation will be found to promote Magdalen and Merton, which come surprisingly low in your Correspondent's order. Yours faithfully, A. L. P. NORRINGTON. Trinity College, Oxford, Sept. 3.

Bright idea: the Norrington letter that began it all

1264, came top in 1989 and again last year Thomas Maun, the dean, said: "I would not like to say Merton was academically better than any other college but we do have a remarkably good atmosphere, supplemented by a fine chef, a first class library and spacious gardens."

His benign view of the table published at the end of July is not shared by the university, which said yesterday that it created unfair competition between

colleges: "We don't give any credence to it and it is felt to be unhelpful." For this year's degree results, university staff have been instructed to delete the names of colleges alongside students' names in class lists circulated outside the university in the hope that this will make it impossible to compile the table. Cynics believe that men in raincoats will photograph the lists as they appear on the noticeboards at the Examination Schools in Oxford High Street.

The move comes after an editorial in the *Oxford Magazine*, in which Jim Reed, the editor from Queen's College, called for an end to the table. "Competition creates vicious, even if superficially virtuous, circles between a college's results and its admissions. The preening of 'winner' colleges is as bad as the persistent gloom of 'losers'," wrote Professor Reed. The table gives five points for a first

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TODAY IN THE TIMES

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Carey Schenfield spent 18 months living with the Soviet army - and has a warning for complacent Westerners Page 12

ROLE MODELS

When is an ape not all it seems? When it holds an Equity card and has taken a course in "method chimping" Page 12

POLITICS

Margaret Thatcher has only herself and some of her policies to blame for the parlous state of the Tories. Ronald Butt says Page 14

INSIDE

Snow forecast
Snow, which fell in the Scottish Highlands yesterday, is likely to move into upland areas of northern England today Page 20

Cyclone deaths
About 500 people were thought to have drowned when a cyclone brought more tidal waves to southern Bangladesh Page 9

Play-off prize
Notts County, England's oldest football club, won promotion with a 3-1 victory over Brighton in the second division play-off Page 30

Winning habit
Severiano Ballesteros scored his third victory in his last five golf tournaments by winning the Dunhill British Masters at Woburn by three shots Page 36

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Murder detectives say student fought her attacker hard

By BILL FROST IN LONDON AND CHARLES BREMMER IN NEW YORK

CATHERINE Ayling, the missing student whose body was found in a car boot at Gatwick airport over the weekend, put up a desperate struggle against her assailant, Sussex police said yesterday. Detectives investigating her murder will this week go to Boston, Massachusetts, where an American, Curtis Howard, aged 26, will today appear before a judge accused of travelling to Britain on a false passport.

The FBI in Boston said yesterday that Howard had offered no resistance when arrested. A spokesman said: "He [Mr Howard] submitted an application for a passport last February in the name of Kevin Dion Bell. We obtained a certified copy of a death certificate for the child, who died at the age of nine."

Sussex police said yesterday that Miss Ayling, who was 24, had died from multiple stab wounds. A four-and-a-half inch blade was found in the car, and there were signs that she had put up a considerable fight against her attacker.

Det Supt Bryan Grove said a warrant had been obtained for the arrest of Mr Howard. "We are currently liaising with the FBI," he said. "We do not expect there will be any difficulties over extradition."

Sussex police believe that Mr Howard, said to have been obsessed with Miss Ayling, flew out of Gatwick, possibly using a false passport, last

Thursday morning. A number of witnesses have come forward to say they saw a man answering the description of the 6ft 4in black American.

Mr Grove thought it possible that Mr Howard had driven 180 miles from the Crewe and Alsager College, in Cheshire, where Miss Ayling was a student, to Gatwick last Wednesday night. He said that a witness recalled seeing a green Austin Montego, like the hired vehicle in which the body was discovered, and a man answering Mr Howard's description at Gatwick at about 1am on Thursday.

Police are also checking Mr Howard's entry to Britain last month. He is said to have become obsessed with Miss Ayling when they met during her college exchange visit to Massachusetts in 1989. He developed a passion for her that remained unrequited.

Mr Howard is also said to have followed Miss Ayling to Britain last year, and to have broken into her sister's Sussex home and made menacing telephone calls to her family. Subsequently, he was escorted to Gatwick by police and put on a flight home.

Mr Howard was yesterday said to have been well thought of by staff and fellow students at Bridgewater State College, south of Boston. He was on a \$2,000-a-year computer science scholarship from the Pepsi-Cola company.

Sussex police said yesterday that there was no evidence of a

sexual assault on Miss Ayling. Blood had been found on the car boot rim. The vehicle was being examined by forensic scientists.

Detectives were yesterday still piecing together Miss Ayling's final hours. Her own blood-stained car was found last Thursday after she had failed to turn up for an exam. She had said to college friends earlier that she had seen Howard "out of the corner of her eye" on campus, but had dismissed the sighting as a figment of her imagination.

Miss Ayling had also told the college welfare officer of her fears that she had been followed to Britain once more. It was the young woman's tutors who alerted police when she failed to sit her exams.

A mass was said in Arundel Cathedral yesterday for Miss Ayling, who was born and brought up in the town. Her father, Bill, collapsed and died of a heart attack in the cathedral 18 months ago during a service.

Miss Ayling's sister Angela said: "Catherine was such a lovely girl. She would not have harmed anyone. She was very studious, very loving, and gentle."

Her sister Sylvia said: "There was never a relationship between Catherine and Curtis Howard. Catherine only went out with him once because he pestered her so much."

Photograph, page 1



End of the trail: Police guarding the car in which the body of the Cheshire student Catherine Ayling was found at Gatwick airport



Ayling: she died from multiple stab wounds

A thin line between help and prejudice

DETECTIVES investigating the death of Catherine Ayling, like all officers involved in big criminal enquiries, must tread a fine line between enlisting media and public support and prejudicing the outcome of a trial (Bill Frost writes).

Police on the other side of the Atlantic, for example in Boston, where Curtis Howard is being held, are not so constrained. Ostensibly prejudicial information is often made freely available during the hunt for a suspect, with American detectives in many states

beating a path to the local television news reporter.

For example, New York City police gave full, frank and damaging analyses of the character and criminal career of John Gotti, the so-called "Deppa Don", in advance of his trial three years ago on charges of attempted murder and racketeering. Gotti, consistently described by the media during his trial as "the top mafia boss in the US", was cleared by the jury.

Last week in Palm Beach, Florida, a police chief gave press interviews as William Kennedy Smith, aged 30, the nephew of Senator Edward Kennedy, pleaded not guilty to charges of second degree sexual battery. His lawyers have said that such police volubility, in tandem with the blanket media coverage, will prejudice his chance of a fair trial.

Legislation in Britain is framed to curb the potential for prejudice. Police may need press help in an investigation, but they must weigh the considerations against the possibility of contempt.

AGENDA

The week ahead

Today: Lords and Commons return from spring recess. Robin Cook, Labour's health spokesman, publishes his party's 30-point plan for health promotion. Sir Clement Freud launches refugee advice service. Auditions begin for London's first world piano competition at the Festival Hall.

Tomorrow: Launch of national sleep-out week. Launch of Japan Festival at Festival Hall.

Wednesday: Derby Day. Nicholas Ridley addresses Bruges Group. Young business person of the year awards. David Trippier announces blue flag beach winners. Association of Chief Police Officers' summer conference. World environment day. Prince and Princess of Wales attend Mozart bicentenary concert at Buckingham Palace.

Thursday: BP portrait award presented at National Portrait Gallery. Duke of Edinburgh's 70th birthday. South of England agricultural show opens at Ardingly, west Sussex. Requiem mass for Graham Greene at Westminster cathedral.

Friday: Result in ballot for new transport union general secretary. International conference on European foreign and security policies opens in London. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh visit HMS Mercury.

Saturday: Milk Race cycling competition finishes in Liverpool. The first Cornhill Test match between England and the West Indies at Headingly.

Priority plea for social housing

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

A NEW priority to provide land for social housing and a development land tax to help to subsidise it are recommended today in a report commissioned by the National Housing Forum.

Planning for social housing, published to mark National Housing Week, says that government policy on using the planning system to generate social housing is inadequate and ineffective. Research shows that there is a need for 100,000 social houses a year in England alone, but projected completion rates suggest that only 40 per cent of this need will be met, leaving an annual deficit of 60,000 homes.

The authors, Kevin Bishop and Alan Hooper, say that manipulating the planning system is no substitute for public money when it comes to providing affordable homes.

"Without increased public sector subsidy on a significant scale to agencies providing social housing, and greater local authority flexibility in relation to financial and legal constraints, resources are likely to be insufficient to translate allocated land into social housing," they say.

They argue that, even so, much can be done to make the planning system more effective, and the report makes four main recommendations. The government, it says, should abandon its "exceptions" pol-

icy under which it encourages local authorities to allow social housing development by waiving planning restrictions.

Instead, it should introduce a category that would enable land to be identified exclusively for affordable housing and avoid ad hoc exceptions to planning policy.

Local authorities should be required by law to prepare housing and planning strategies to make sure that housing investment programmes and land development plans are better integrated.

The government should review the need for local land taxes, introducing either a tax on the development value of land or on the value of its existing use, the authors say.

A side value tax would have the added advantage of encouraging landowners to release land in accordance with development plan policies. Lord Ross of Newport, chairman of the National Housing Forum, said the environment department's recent circular on planning and affordable housing did little to tackle the issue. "The recommendations in this report would make the situation a lot better, but they are not enough on their own," he said.

"What we need is much higher levels of public subsidy for organisations providing affordable homes and far greater flexibility for local authorities to enable them to plan for the homes we need."

Leading article, page 15

Orkney case appeal today

By KERRY GILL

THE case involving allegations of child abuse on Orkney will today come under the spotlight again when lawyers acting for the interim reporter to the islands' children's panel lodge an appeal at the Court of Session in Edinburgh.

The appeal is against the judgment by Sheriff Kellie in April that the panel's procedures were fundamentally flawed. He ruled that procedures carried out by the panel and social workers, which led to nine children being held in care for five weeks, were incompetent. The children were released immediately.

Although Gordon Sloan, the interim reporter, is proceeding with the appeal, police investigations have been dropped. Later this year there will be a judicial enquiry into the Orkney case.

Meanwhile, there has been increased concern over the running of residential children's homes in Scotland. Anthony Worthington, Labour MP for Clydebank and Milngavie, has called for an independent enquiry after allegations were made against staff at a home in Central region and there were reports of disturbances at six homes in Dumfries and Galloway.

"There is to be an enquiry in England and Wales but not in Scotland. This is not good enough. The situation here is exactly the same. Young, temporary, inexperienced, untrained staff are being given a job that has defeated everyone else," he said. "They are put into frightening situations."

At the end of last week it was claimed that a form of "pindown" was carried out at the Brodie youth centre at Polmont, near Falkirk.

Central regional council has promised an investigation, with an initial report by tomorrow. Mr Worthington, Labour's social work spokesman, said: "We must help these homes. At the moment regional councils simply cannot recruit the right staff. Pay in other areas of the social work profession is much better."

The training is not available. An independent enquiry that will look at the role of government and the councils and propose solutions is needed before it is too late."

According to one report, assaults against staff in homes have risen by almost 60 per cent and all Scottish police forces recorded an increase in the number of calls to deal with violent outbreaks at homes over the past year.

Letters, page 15

Too much talk about Satan, bishop says

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

TOO much emphasis on Satan and demonic possession in some churches is unbalanced and damaging and could divert attention from the real evil of child abuse, the Bishop of Derby has said.

While believing in spiritual activity, the bishop said that in a lifetime's ministry he had never been in a situation where he could speak of "demonic manifestation".

The Right Rev Peter Dawes

said that Christians holding exaggerated views of demons or a fascination with Satanism should take care not to divert attention from real incidents of child abuse. To speak of evil spirits could diminish personal responsibility.

In his address to the Derby diocesan synod, he said that where Satanism rituals had been used in child abuse, the right motives appeared to be "evil and warped sexual pleasure".

Error claim after top cyclist's death

FELLOW competitors believe an error over the length of a race may have contributed to the death of an amateur cyclist shortlisted to race for Britain at next year's Barcelona Olympics.

A report sent to the British Cycling Federation by the chief judge at the meeting, into the death of Adrian Hawkins, aged 22, has failed to calm fears that the manual lap board at London's main amateur racetrack might inadvertently have been turned incorrectly. There is further concern that a post-mortem showed Hawkins suffered from an hereditary heart condition, which was not disclosed during exhaustive medical tests carried out by the British Olympic Association in previous weeks. Medical checks are compulsory for shortlisted Olympic athletes.

The post-mortem found that Hawkins, who was considered by fellow athletes to be extremely fit, suffered from an enlarged heart.

After winning what should have been a 21-lap 10-kilometre sprint relay race at Herne Hill on May 20, Hawkins sat down complaining of feeling unwell and collapsed. Just be-

The death of the cyclist Adrian Hawkins, right, after a sprint has raised questions about race controls and the screening of cyclists. Louise Taylor and Jamie Dettmer report



fore losing consciousness he told another cyclist who was watching the race, Tom Barlow, it had been longer than expected.

"He told me he felt the lap board was not being turned properly," said Barlow. Last year, Hawkins, a dedicated cyclist who lived for racing, finished seventh in the one-kilometre event at the Commonwealth Games in New Zealand, and won a silver medal in the same event at the British national championships at Leicester.

Hawkins, who lived with his mother in Raynes Park, southwest London, was a unit-trust dealer at James Capel. His City employers gave him up to six months paid leave a year to pursue his Olympic ambitions. His

last event had already been marred by a dispute between riders and the race organisers over the exclusion of a professional cyclist, Russell Williams, who was Hawkins's coach. Thirty-nine of the 40 competitors signed a petition calling for Williams to be included before organising go-slows in two races.

Eddie Wingrave, president of the south-east division of the cycling federation and the chief judge at the event, denied that the race was longer than it should have been. "Take it from me it is all mischief-making. I have documentary evidence that they covered the right length and the race was straightforward. I am most upset that they are

digging dirt when a poor lad has died. It was nothing to do with the race. That race was 21 laps as it was supposed to be.

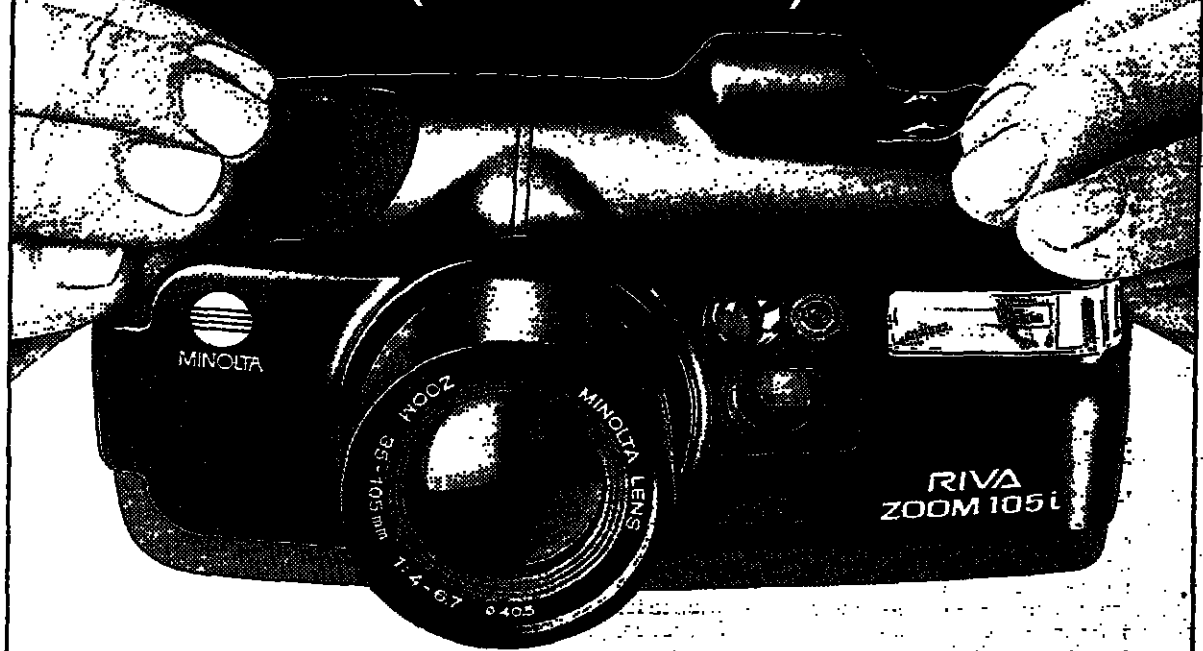
"We record every lap. We record the leader of every lap. There was a certain amount of friction at the meeting. I am not going to say there wasn't."

Mr Williams said that if the race was longer than normal, it would have affected his rider. "Adrian was a sprint cyclist. Failing to turn the lap board would be a bit like putting Ben Johnson in a 1,500-metre race. He would have dug so deep and made an explosive effort."

The news that Hawkins suffered from an enlarged heart came as a surprise to the director of the British Olympic Association's medical centre, Roy Axon, who said: "Adrian Hawkins had been tested several times at various hospitals by us, and he was always found to be an extremely fit young man. We were unaware of any heart problem."

It is not uncommon for there to be discrepancies in the turning of lap boards. Unlike other athletes cyclists do not have time to reflect on how many laps are left.

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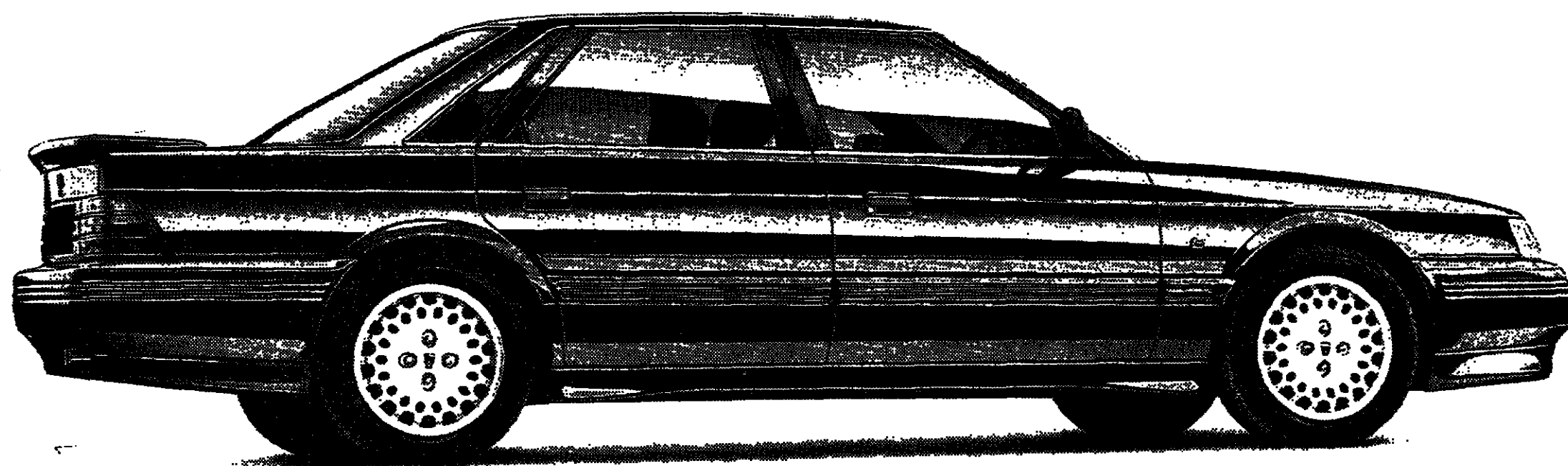
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T/89

Rationing of health care 'ensures best use of resources'

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

HEALTH care must be rationed and priorities set to ensure the best use of limited resources, William Waldegrave, the health secretary, said yesterday. Although a basic comprehensive system would continue, some services that the NHS currently provided might not, he suggested.

Speaking two days before the launch on Tuesday of the government's green paper on a national strategy for health, Mr Waldegrave argued that there had to be "a reasonable public debate about where priorities lie". The green paper is expected to set targets for health care and suggest where resources should be directed.

At present, rationing is done behind the scenes by waiting lists, Mr Waldegrave said. Health reforms and the national strategy would make this rationing more explicit. "Like every other country in the world with limited resources, we will have to address the issue of where we want to put that money," he said.

Speaking on BBC Television's *On the Record*, Mr Waldegrave denied a suggestion by Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, on the programme that rationing health care would be "horrible and unacceptable" and electorally disastrous.

Britain would continue to provide the basic range of health care that any advanced country should, Mr Waldegrave said. However, in some cases, the public might query where money was directed. "We are spending an awful lot of money on tattoo removals," he said.

Robin Cook, Labour's health spokesman, said later that Mr Waldegrave had exposed the reforms' underlying aim. "Within the first couple

of months of the new system, ministers no longer talk about the reforms solving the problem of underfunding," he said. "The reforms have become a new device for rationing health care. It is not a question of matching the funds to the patient, but using the new methodology to match the patients to the funds."

The minister's comments came as health service managers announced a review of funding. The Institute of Health Services Management is to look at ways of increasing health care funding without damaging NHS principles of equity and comprehensiveness. "We have to be realistic and admit that there is little evidence that the shortfall of spending on health is going to be bridged by increases in general taxation," a spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Waldegrave, in the programme, said that "the experiment" of giving GPs their own budgets had worked. Doctors had used the money they had been allocated better than "bureaucrats", he said. Although only 7 per cent of the population were covered by fund-holding practices, he expected at least 40 per cent to be within three or four years. In time, most people should be covered, he said.

Mr Waldegrave accepted that budget holders were now getting a better deal for their patients than some district health authorities. However, he denied that these patients were getting quicker treatment at the expense of a hospital's other patients. GP budget holders were using extra funds to allow hospitals to use spare capacity, he said.

Mr Waldegrave said that the unfairnesses that occurred in the old system and had

increased in the past 20 years — such as the ability for patients in Bassetlaw to get treated six months earlier than those in North Hertfordshire — made the alleged unfairnesses concerning GP fund-holders pale into insignificance. "Fund-holders bring extra capacity to hospitals," he said. "They do not delay people. They are not going ahead of anybody in an existing queue."

Mr Cook challenged Mr Waldegrave's claim that fund-holding GPs brought in extra money when placing a contract. He said: "Every £1 in their funds came out of the budget of the local district health authority."

The green paper will propose targets for health authorities to improve prevention and quality of treatment. Early drafts advocated seeking a 30 per cent reduction in heart disease in under-65s.

Today, Labour will launch its own proposals on health promotion.



Moving in: Martin Discer, right, sets up his sculpture exhibition at the Whitechapel gallery, east London, with his assistant Giorgio Staro

Tougher action on preventing heart disease urged

CONSUMER groups yesterday urged the government to step up action to prevent heart disease by banning cigarette advertising, raising tobacco taxes and introducing better food labelling (Jill Sherman writes).

In a joint *Which?* report the Consumers' Association and the Coronary Prevention Group claimed: "A great deal of money is invested in keeping things as they are." The report points out that the health

service spends £500 million treating coronary heart disease, which claims 170,000 lives a year, while the government has allocated "a paltry" £10 million to prevention.

"The problem for politicians of every hue is that the benefits of prevention are in the long term. It may take 20 or 30 years before significant declines in coronary death rates can be demonstrated." In addition, governments have been

persuaded not to act by powerful lobbies — "the vested interests of the tobacco industry, the advertising agencies and publications and the sports concerns which have come to rely on tobacco money."

The report says that other countries have been more successful at reducing heart disease deaths than the United Kingdom, which has one of the worst rates in the world. Since 1968 the USA has seen a 53 per cent fall in coronary

deaths among 35 to 74-year-olds. Comparable figures for Australia and Finland are 48 per cent and 27 per cent respectively. The figures for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland during the same period were only 12, 9 and 7 per cent. The report suggests that some doctors have also been reluctant to cooperate with preventive programmes, arguing they are trained to treat people who are ill, not well.

Guy's consultants join blood-letting on NHS reforms

Guy's hospital, the government's flagship for health service reforms, is in stormy waters, writes Tim Jones

SENIOR consultants at Guy's hospital, London, renowned throughout the world for setting standards in medical care, expertise and innovation, are planning this month to ask Peter Griffiths, the chief executive, which of them are shirkers.

They will also ask him to confirm that he intends to close as many as 25 medical departments to help to clear debts of £6.8 million and raise £6 million more for reinvestment in better services.

If Guy's, founded in 1772, is the flagship for the government's health service re-



Griffiths: hospitals must be more business-like

forms, it is still in stormy waters with no sign yet of calmer days.

Guy's, which with neighbouring Lewisham hospital, became a health service trust on April 1, is now embroiled in a row with porters and ancillary staff, and with internationally respected consultants.

It is a tale of opposing philosophies, fears, suspicions and downright personal abuse. As a cornerstone of a profession which normally closes ranks, Guy's is leaking like a sieve as rivalries come to the fore. According to Professor Harry Keen, Emeritus Professor of Human Metabolism at the hospital: "Guy's is in danger of losing its soul. Morale is low and there is a feeling we are fighting for survival."

Peter Griffiths, former deputy NHS chief executive, is convinced that Guy's and Lewisham must display a more business-like approach and respond to the

laws of supply and demand. Self-governing hospitals must raise income by selling services to health authorities and GPs, who hold their own budgets and compete for price and quality with private hospitals and those directly managed by health authorities.

Since the hospitals became trusts, Mr Griffiths has announced 600 job losses and infuriated a host of workers from brain surgeons to bin emptiers. Junior doctors at the hospital complain that nothing has changed for them. Last week, a coroner ordered an inquiry after hearing the last doctor to see a woman who died of a brain haemorrhage was in charge of 100 beds and working an 80 to 90 hour week.

One surgeon, Professor David Levison, director of pathology at Guy's has said planned cuts of £320,000 in his budget will severely limit heart and kidney operations.

Mr Griffiths's next meeting with the consultants, who have set up their own watchdog committee to monitor the trust, promises to be a clinical exercise in blood-letting.

Some say they can never forgive him for telling the House of Commons select committee for health: "Some consultants spend too much time on international travel, some spend too much time in Harley Street and not enough in our facilities. There are some whose clinical practice is not up to the standards their colleagues would wish."

Although he had preceded his attack by saying that the vast majority of the consultants work "way over their contracted hours of service", some of the senior men claim that by refusing to be specific he has tarred them all with the same brush.

Professor Rodney Graham, head of rheumatology, happily admits to much foreign travel but is angry at any suggestion of junketing. He said: "Many of us are trying to help our colleagues in less well-developed and less fortunate countries as part of our job."

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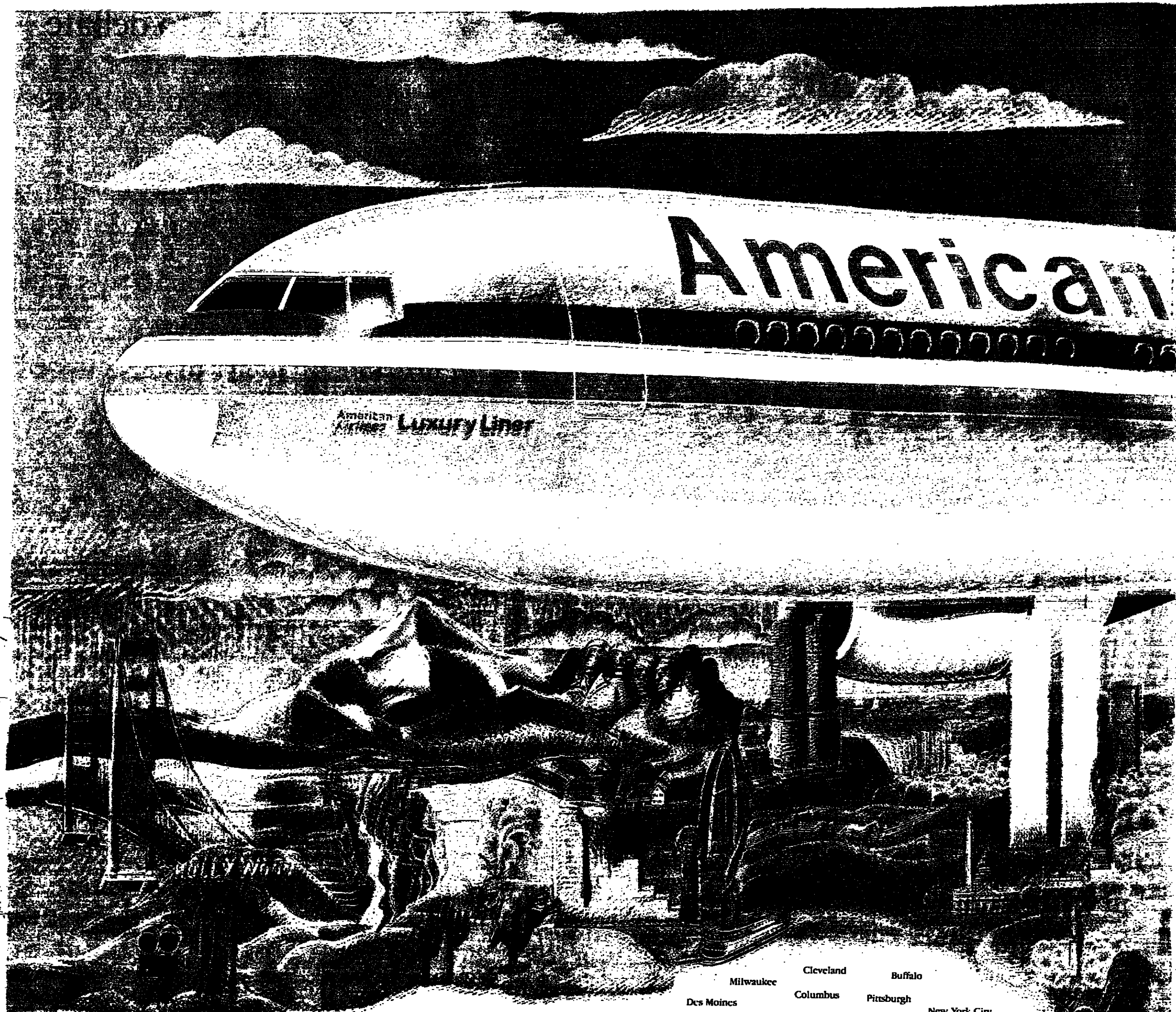
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Chicago	09:55	13:00	87	2 July 1991
Chicago	13:45	16:25	47	2 July 1991
Los Angeles	10:30	14:30	137	21 July 1991
Miami	10:00	15:10	57	2 July 1991
Newark, NJ	11:00	14:25	115	2 July 1991
New York (JFK)	09:00	11:50	101	2 July 1991
New York (JFK)	11:30	14:20	105	2 July 1991
New York (JFK)	18:00	21:00	107	2 July 1991
From: Gatwick				
To: Chicago	10:05	13:20	87	13 June 1991*
Chicago	13:25	16:40	47	2 June 1991*
Dallas/Fort Worth	10:40	14:50	51	Current
Dallas/Fort Worth	13:00	17:25	79	Current
Miami	10:00	15:05	57	Current
New York (JFK)	12:15	15:15	7	21 July 1991
From: Manchester				
To: Chicago	10:25	13:00	55	Current
New York (JFK)	12:00	15:00	93	2 July 1991
From: Glasgow				
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School to get commission on parents' insurance

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

A PRIMARY school has signed a sponsorship deal with an insurance company and will receive commission on any policies bought by parents. The deal is aimed at boosting school funds, which are hard-pressed to give children essential stationery.

Details of pension, mortgage and insurance schemes available from Abbey Life Assurance have been published by Wigmore primary school, near Hereford, in the school's newsletter for parents. In return, the school will receive 20 per cent commission for every parent who signs up with Abbey Life.

The National Association of Headteachers' conference in Scarborough last week expressed concern that some big companies were exploiting ways "of exploiting the nation's schoolchildren".

Mr Ken Lovaas Brown, manager of Abbey Life's Wolverhampton branch, which handled the Wigmore school deal, said: "We realise this is a sensitive political issue but we are not exploiting children and their parents. It is not a hard sell. We just want to work hand in hand with the school in both our interests."

"Since schools began managing their own finances it has become much more important for them to generate outside income. A parent paying £20 a month in life assurance contributions would earn the school around

£50 a year in commission. That is going to put more resources into the school and allow them to stop worrying about only having enough money for one pencil per child per week."

Victoria Ball, the school's head teacher, said: "We are always looking at ways of raising money to improve the quality of education at the school. Local businesses have in the past made contributions to other school projects but the Abbey Life link-up is our first major fund-raising effort."

David Driver, a parent-governor, said: "I don't think we should do this, but what else can we do? Unless the government's attitude towards funding schools changes there is always going to be a shortfall."

Britain faces a "brain drain" of teachers into Europe unless urgent steps are taken to improve pay and conditions, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers says today.

The free movement of labour in the European Community from next year is likely to lead to many teachers leaving Britain in search of higher salaries, the union says in a policy paper, 1992 and Beyond - the European Dimension in Education. The shortage of teachers could become more acute as a generation of newly qualified graduates looked to the Continent for jobs.

"Without a dramatic improvement in the pay and conditions of UK teachers, the single European market could mean disaster for Britain's schools," says Nigel de Gruchy, the union's general secretary.

"The most able graduates will leave for countries where education is still valued and the teachers who provide it enjoy high public esteem."

Education, pages 28-29

Man found hanged in police cell

A man aged 25 died in police custody yesterday. Officers discovered his body hanging in a cell at Basildon police station, Essex, at 2.40am.

He had been taken into custody less than two and half hours earlier after being arrested for breach of bail. An investigation has been launched but it is believed that the man hanged himself using his clothing. His name was being withheld until next of kin had been informed.

Medieval find

A medieval painting has been uncovered by a fire that destroyed the roof of a five-bedroom listed farmhouse near Bridgwater, Somerset. The outline of a deer and a lion on a wooden panel dates from the late 15th century.

X-ray danger

Children who swallow coins are receiving too many x-rays, exposing them to potentially harmful radiation, according to two Surrey doctors in the British Medical Journal.

Death fall

A rock climber who fell 150 feet on the Slip Knot Climb in Great Langdale, Cumbria, died at a Barrow hospital.

Blood hounds

Harry Hibben, a local government officer at Dartford, Kent, has compiled a register of 300 dog owners willing to let their pets be blood donors for dogs who need transfusions.

Naked man dies

A man died in hospital yesterday after being involved in a struggle with police, who found him walking naked among traffic in the West End of London. A post-mortem examination was being carried out.

Close shave

Michael Campbell, aged 23, of Normanton Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, received superficial burns when his aftershave caught fire as he lit a cigarette in bed.

World voyage

Kurt Bjorlund, aged 70, of Sweden, arrived at Falmouth, Cornwall, yesterday after his third round-the-world voyage in 10 years. The latest single-handed trip took 300 days.

Racing goldfish

The first goldfish racing world championship is to be held at Weston Park, Shropshire, on July 14.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw are: £100,000, bond number 2181 484223, winner lives in South Glamorgan; £50,000, £5,000, £25,000, 3378 053027, Watford.



From Russia with style: Julia Lemigova, the 19-year-old Miss Russia, wearing an extravagant Pucci coat and leggings designed by Jonathan De Raincaine, of Ravensbourne college, Chislehurst, Kent, one of six semi-finalists in the Smirnoff UK Fashion Awards, which this year include student fashion shows for the first time. The shows run from today until Friday at the Business Design Centre in Islington, north London. The winners will be chosen by a panel of judges chaired by Liz Tilberis, editor of *Vogue*. International models yesterday showed off shortlisted student designs at the centre. Work from final degree students from 12 of the best fashion design colleges will be on show at the awards gala.

Women barristers demand equality

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

PROPOSALS for the Bar to promote equal opportunities for women barristers are to be brought before the Bar Council next month.

The policy is likely to include monitoring the numbers of women at the Bar, applications to chambers, interviewing techniques by other barristers, distribution of work by clerks, and maternity leave. Concern has been expressed that the Bar will lose good recruits and cloud dealings with women clients unless it takes a positive stance to promote equality in the profession.

The idea of an equal opportunities policy has been opposed by some women



Kennedy, author of equal opportunity policy paper

barristers on the Bar Council, who argue that singling out women belittles and degrades them. There is, however, strong support among many grassroots barristers, particularly within the newly formed Association of Women Barristers, which already has more than 200 members.

Jennifer Horne-Roberts, who chairs the new group, said: "There is still a glass ceiling for women at the Bar. But there are now enough women in the profession for them to feel strong enough to

speak out." Women barristers wanted to ensure equal treatment over securing pupillages, tenancies, work, and appointments to silk and to the bench, she said.

The policy will be based on a paper circulating among Bar Council committees that notes that although women are entering the Bar in almost equal numbers to men, they are still not rising within its ranks as quickly. The paper has been written by Helena Kennedy, QC, at the invitation of the Bar chairman, Anthony Scrivener, QC, who is sympathetic to the need for a Bar policy on equal opportunities. He is particularly concerned about the shortage of appointments of women to the bench.

The paper calls for a Bar committee to monitor the equal-opportunities policy and for a full-time equal opportunities officer. It also seeks a Bar policy on maternity leave, giving guidance to chambers such as allowing women to pay reduced rent or no rent when on maternity leave.

More flexible rules are proposed to allow women to work part time or within one geographical area without being regarded as breaching the cab rank rule. A new approach is urged over the consideration of women for the bench, which would take account of time spent rearing a family. There should be greater awareness among those appointing to the bench that women cannot raise their profiles through circuit dinners and other evening Bar functions. The paper adds that sexual harassment within chambers should be considered a breach of professional misconduct.

MPs to debate cash battle for injured soldiers

Archie Hamilton is in the firing line tonight over an accident in Canada when three guardsmen lost their legs. Peter Victor on a long campaign

SHORTLY after 10 o'clock tonight the Commons will debate a call for compensation for three Grenadier guards who lost their legs during a training exercise. Although the accident happened in 1989, the men have received no compensation and the defence ministry has denied liability.

Guardsmen Adrian Hicks, aged 23, from Lincoln, Sean Povey, 21, from Staffordshire and Lance-Corporal John Ray, 24, from Bristol, were digging a trench during an exercise at British Army Training Unit Suffield (BATUS) in Canada in July 1989 when they hit a 72mm shell.

The explosion blew their legs off below the knee. Mr Hicks was hit in the face by the fuse from the shell, shattering his jaw and cheek. Mr Ray was hit by a piece of shrapnel that lacerated his liver and destroyed a rib.

Parents of all three men were told they would get compensation. When they returned to Britain and submitted claims via their solicitor, however, they were told that the ministry did not accept responsibility.

David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall North, will lead the debate tonight on the ministry's failure to provide compensation. "We've had over 200 signatures to a motion sponsored by an all-party group," he said. "I think there's overwhelming support in the House of Commons."

"If MPs make up their minds - and it is not a party division but from all sides - that justice has not been done and it must be done, it's rare for the government of the day to be able to resist."

Archie Hamilton, the junior defence minister, will be replying. Mr Winnick said: "I don't expect him to relent at all but I see this as a continuing campaign."

The ministry said yesterday that it bore no legal liability for what happened to the men. "Lance-Cor-

poral Ray and Guardsmen Povey and Hicks received catastrophic injuries as a result of the tragic accident which occurred at BATUS."

"The MoD repudiated claims for compensation submitted by solicitors acting on behalf of the three men only after consulting treasury solicitor and senior counsel, who advised that MoD were not legally liable for the injuries sustained in the incident."

"The MoD does not, however, intend that the three men should be abandoned. Guardsmen Ray and Povey are still serving and are receiving army pay. Mr Hicks was discharged on 28 December last year and is in receipt of a tax-free MoD service-attributable pension and terminal grant, and a tax-free DSS war pension."

"In addition, all three men are receiving financial and moral support from their parent regiment, the trustees of the Royal Grenadier Guards, the Royal British Legion and the British Limbless Ex-servicemen's Association."

Mr Hicks said yesterday that his total income was £150 a week. His war pension was confirmed two weeks ago. "It's all right at the moment because I'm living with my parents and I'm single. If I want to move out and buy a place of my own, have a wife and kids, as I get older it will be no use at all. That's what we're fighting for, a bit of security for the future. I haven't really got any job prospects in my condition."

Mr Ray said of tonight's debate: "We're all really chuffed. We've got the support of over 200 MPs and we've been waiting for this. They must be confident that it's the right time to do it. Things have been helped by the publicity we've had."

The motion is time-listed and must end after half an hour. Its expected failure will not halt the campaign, Mr Winnick said. "I will tell the minister that his line is unacceptable."

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Middle America consigns Aids patients to moral ghetto



White: became symbol of the government's neglect

WHEN the American Red Cross discovered last month that it had distributed blood infected with the Aids virus, a *USA Today* headline spoke of "innocent" victims. For workers in the Aids field and those who have the disease, nothing could better have reflected the persistent stigma attached to it ten years and 110,000 deaths after it was first diagnosed.

"We are not prepared in any way to deal with the realities of the HIV (Aids) virus epidemic in the 1990s," Pat Christen, director of the San Francisco Aids Foundation, said. Her frustration has been echoed throughout the country recently in events marking the decade since June 5, 1981, when the national Centre for Disease Control reported five cases of an illness later named Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

After all the alarm of the mid-1980s, when mainstream America feared a new Black Death, polls show the public clinging to a view of Aids as a ghetto disease, restricted largely to homosexual men, drug users and prostitutes. Activists say that reports of a relatively small number of cases arising from blood transfusion, contact with infected medical work-

Americans continue to ignore Aids, but it will claim more deaths in the next three years than in the past decade, Charles Bremner writes

ers and heterosexual intercourse have done little to still the idea of moral culpability.

In contrast to the public view that the epidemic has abated in the United States, it is expanding faster than ever, but not across all social groups. A million Americans are believed to carry the HIV virus and more are expected

to die in the next three years than in all the previous decade.

Yet, according to the activists, the government is reluctant to recognise the fact and to provide adequate funds for research and for treating the disease's consequences. According to Daniel Bross, director of the Aids Action Council in

Washington, there has been a "lack of leadership at the highest levels of government. There is no sense of urgency. I don't know how we can convince people in Washington that people are dying. It is getting worse, not getting better."

In what is being called the second wave, the disease is now spreading rapidly among women who say they have no reason to believe their husbands are homosexual or intravenous drug users. Cases of infected women jumped by 29 per cent last year, compared with 18 per cent for men. In

New York it is now the leading cause of death among women aged between 25 and 44.

This year Aids is expected to become the fifth most prevalent cause of death among all American women of child-bearing age. The public reaction to this has been subdued, say campaigners, as black and Hispanic women account for 72 per cent of female cases. Those races count for less than a fifth of the population and occupy the bottom rung of the social and economic ladder. Casual sex is reported to be virtually as

prevalent as ever among the young middle-classes, and teenagers are said to be largely ignoring advice to use condoms.

Even in San Francisco, perhaps the country's leading homosexual centre, young gay men who grew up after the disease was first diagnosed, were reported last week to be reverting to the dangerous practices which accelerated the original outbreak. But it is New York, where more than 30,000 people are known to have the disease, that is the most Aids-afflicted city in the world. Dozens in the arts,

media and business have succumbed. The epidemic, which is expected to orphan tens of thousands of children over the next decade, is placing a huge burden on the city's crisis-ridden health and social services. "Even if people think they are not infected and think they will not be infected, they will be affected," said Timothy Sweeney, the director of New York Gay Men's Health Crisis. Mayor David Dinkins plans for a city tax rise stem directly from Aids.

After years in which the epidemic failed to receive priority treatment by the federal government, Washington has recently allocated some \$350 million (£205 million) for emergency relief to cities hardest hit by the epidemic, a sum scorned by activists as "Band-Aid" (that is, about as much use as sticking plaster). There is irony in the fact that the congressional act providing the funds is called the Ryan White bill. White was the boy who died last year of Aids contracted from a blood transfusion. He became a national symbol and Ronald Reagan eulogised him at his death in an act interpreted as contrition for his neglect of the epidemic while in office.

Mexican prostitutes join condom campaign

FROM ANDREA DABROWSKI IN MEXICO CITY

THOUSANDS of prostitutes who walk the streets of Mexico City still employ gentle persuasion, but they are now being trained to direct their trade to saving lives rather than earning a few pesos. They whisper to their clients: "Protect your family, use condoms."

That may seem old hat to Europeans, who have been openly discussing Aids for years, but such cooing of Mexican men into adopting such a practice has been

tough. Mexican machismo entails large families as proof of the male's ability, and promoting condoms, prohibited by the Roman Catholic church, has been a tough battle.

Prostitutes have been performing an important role in the government's effort to combat the heterosexual spread of Aids. "We tell the woman to put the condom on the man, rather than letting him do it himself. And if they suspect he might be infected, we even tell them to put on two," said Maria del Carmen Martinez, a social worker at one of the nine government

clinics targeted on prostitutes. With more educated men, the women emphasise the risk to their families and themselves. Among the less educated, the women emphasise that they have had many partners and add that they would not want their clients to become sick.

Most prostitutes carry stamped certificates that they are Aids-free, and refuse to entertain a client who will not use a condom. The small white pieces of paper are sought as much as the women's favours. As a result, fewer than 2 per cent of Mexican prostitutes have the HIV

virus, compared with 78 per cent in Bangkok and 58 per cent in Italy.

The government claims to have broken the shibboleth that only gay men get Aids. But most of its campaigns against the disease are now low-key. Catholic pro-life groups have attacked its promotion of condoms and even organised marches against its advertisements urging people to "enjoy love, do it responsibly". Another government gimmick was a widely distributed book of matches, with the legend "Don't play with fire". There was a condom inside.

Kuwaiti opposition denounces 1992 poll as ploy by emir

By DAVID WAITS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

KUWAIT is to hold general elections for a new national assembly in October next year, according to an announcement made yesterday in the name of the emir, Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah. It was immediately attacked by the seven opposition parties as coming too late. In the interim period, the rubber-stamp National Council will govern the country.

Opposition politicians accuse the ruling family of playing for time in order to change electoral laws and districts in its favour. The opposition also says the council, set up by last year and boycotted by leading figures, is unconstitutional. They seek a return to the elected parliament that was dissolved in 1986 when the emir considered its questioning of his ministers too aggressive. Even that body was on a relatively

narrow democratic base, the franchise being limited to 90,000 "first-class" Kuwaitis, of whom fewer than half registered to vote. It is not clear on what basis the 1992 elections will be held, as the emir's decree gave no details.

Nor is it clear whether women will be given the vote, though they have been active in the resistance. The government is already taking measures to limit those who will be allowed to live in Kuwait in the future and can be expected to take a similarly tough line on voters. "The al-Sababs don't want democracy, they want a facade of democracy with a docile parliament that will act as a rubber stamp," said Abdullah Nibari, an opposition leader within the Kuwaiti Democratic Forum.

The emir's decree also changed the role of the council, saying it would have the

right to discuss and organise parliamentary elections. The council has no legislative powers, and in the past some members were elected and some appointed, while the body was dominated by supporters of the emir.

In a meeting with the emir last week, leaders of the seven opposition parties asked him not to reconvene the council, saying it would further divide the country. They also called for an end to martial law, which they said only parliament had the right to vote on. The emir extended martial law for 30 days in a ruling last week. At his meeting with the opposition, the emir refused to call new elections or reinstate parliament.

The refusal to recognize the opposition's request will most likely increase support for a demonstration called for today as a silent protest against alleged government disorganisation and an inability to clean up the country after the Iraqi occupation. The controversial council is to be convened on July 9. At that meeting, ministers of the interior, information, health, and the ministers of state for municipal and cabinet affairs will be appointed.

The trials resumed at the weekend of people accused of collaborating with the Iraqi occupiers. The first trials in the spring were widely criticised for the low standard of evidence accepted. Before the court were several people charged with helping to produce *al-Nida*, a pro-Saddam newspaper. The paper was filled with reports about alleged corruption in the ruling family. Some Kuwaitis believe the court may fear to be seen too lenient in dealing with anyone who slandered the ruling family.

The Lebanese editor-in-chief and other senior editorial figures fled the country. Most of the accused are Palestinians carrying various passports. Many of the more than 123 defendants who have appeared in court so far have said their confessions were extracted under duress. The court is expected to try a total of 300 people for alleged collaboration.

Western diplomats said recently that defence lawyers are now given more time to read defendants' files. But most lawyers are appointed in court the day of the first hearing and no one gets access to the files until then.



The emir refused to reinstate parliament



Cap-napping: a cadet, one of more than 900 graduating from the US military academy at West Point, New York state, in white summer uniform, dozing during a keynote address from President Bush before receiving his diploma

Husain invited to talk

By RICHARD BEESTON

ISRAELI yesterday invited King Husain of Jordan to hold direct talks after he hinted in an interview that he would be willing to break the Arab-Israeli taboo on dialogue. Speaking after the weekly cabinet meeting, David Levy, the Israeli foreign minister, said the king's remarks were "very encouraging and courageous. Any leader of any nation neighbouring us who expresses this will find Israel welcoming him and ready to meet him at any moment, at any place, without delay."

In an interview in the French weekly magazine *Le Point*, King Husain is reported to have said that he was prepared to meet Israeli leaders. "Taboos must disappear because I do not see that one can leave on one side a country living within the Arab sphere... such face-to-face contacts should permit us and everyone to rid ourselves of our fears," he said.

Senior Israeli and Jordanian officials, however, urged caution over what could be a breakthrough in the halting Middle East peace process. That process appeared to receive another boost at the weekend in letters sent by President Bush to key Middle Eastern leaders. The letters are thought likely to reinforce Mr Bush's determination to convene a regional peace conference.

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK by Susan Ellicott

Lobbyists ride out the recession in high style

There are almost as many jokes in Washington about lobbyists as about lawyers, which is saying something. One asks the difference between a lobbyist and a snake lying in the middle of the road. Answer: skid marks.

Few people, therefore, are likely to weep over the sudden gap on the client list of one of the city's professional influence peddlers, Henry J Kaufman & Associates Inc, after the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam from Ethiopia to Zimbabwe.

His flight abruptly ended a \$25,000 a month contract between the government in Addis Ababa and the offshoot of the international public affairs specialists, Sandwick. Perhaps because the lobbying industry has been all but immune to the effects of the recession in the United States, the manager of Ethiopia's nine-month-old account, Jim Finn, sounded quite chirpy last week about the change of fortune.

It was a smart move, judging by the ease with which his prime minister, Ivan Silvev, got behind Washington's normally closed doors during a visit several weeks ago. According to records filed with the US Justice Department, the organiser of the trip was Roy Chalk, aged 83, a veteran of Washington's lobbying wars, who amassed millions of dollars as a lawyer and the developer of the city's public transport system. Among the jumble of cardboard boxes in the department filing office is

some amusing early correspondence between the lobbyist and his client, including an ambitious letter from Mr Chalk holding out the chance of a meeting for the prime minister with President Bush.

Mr Clark's services are not cheap. The Russians have agreed to pay him \$250,000 a month in salary and expenses. But there is one catch. No money until Western aid goes to the Russian Republic. Fortunately Mr Chalk says he likes a challenge.

The rush by outsiders over the years to pay for a leg up into influential Washington has prompted cries for tighter rules of disclosure by lobbyists about their activities. Government figures show that fewer than 6,000 each year register as involved in asking members of congress for their votes on various bills, even though estimates put at around 80,000 the number actually doing so.

Lawyers, as it happens, do not have to register as lobbyists even though the work of law firms is turning increasingly to protecting the interests of foreign clients.

Iraqis object to UN oil claim

Baghdad - Iraq has objected to a United Nations proposal to deduct up to 30 per cent of the country's oil revenues to pay for Gulf war reparations as a deliberate attempt to harm the Iraqi people.

Hamad Youssef Hammadi, the information minister, said that the proposal did not take into account the damage inflicted on Iraq during the Gulf war and the civil unrest that followed. He said that Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, had based his calculations on Iraq's civilian budget in the 1980s, when military spending for the war with Iran consumed most of the budget. Señor Pérez de Cuellar estimates that the deduction would leave Baghdad with enough money to service its foreign debt, feed its people and rebuild its ruined economy. (Reuter)

Palestinian gangs clash

Jerusalem - A gunbattle between rival Palestinian groups erupted in the heart of the occupied West Bank city of Nablus, in which residents said several youths were wounded. Palestinians said it was the most serious fighting between rival groups of Palestinians during the 42-month intifada against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The fight started when members of the Muslim fundamentalist group Hamas attacked an activist of Fatah, the largest group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Up to five members of the two groups were wounded by ensuing gunfire. (Reuter)

Cost of peace

Luanda - At least 31 people were injured during weekend parties here celebrating the peace agreement between the Angolan government and rebels of the Unita movement. There was good humour and reasonable calm in the Angolan capital despite the intermittent firing of automatic weapons into the air. (Reuter)

Kashmir deaths

Jammu, India - Indian security forces and Muslim separatists in Kashmir fought a series of gun battles which have left 18 people dead. Six civilians were also killed. About 25 people were injured as guerrillas earlier launched attacks in several parts of the state. A curfew has been imposed in three towns. (AFP)

Press curbs go

Kathmandu - King Birendra of Nepal has approved a publications bill ending the restrictions that muzzled Nepal's press during three decades of authoritarian rule, official sources said. The law guarantees that authorities will not shut down newspapers for being critical of the government. (AFP)

Tombs shootout

Peking - Two rural clans in the Chinese province of Hunan fought each other with blunderbusses for days over a plot of land containing one clan's graves, the *People's Public Security News* said. (AP)

Boys of intifada form hit squads

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN RAFAH, GAZA

THE skinny boy with the pistol had loosed off most of his magazine in the air, to the delight of the crowd, when he spotted our car and climbed into the back quickly followed by his chubby, young accomplice armed with an antiquated sub-machinegun.

"Go, go, go," he ordered the driver, his face burning with a mixture of fear and elation, as he looked behind him, searching the road for possible patrols. Fortunately for us, the gun-toting youngsters ordered the car to stop after a few minutes, were picked up by a getaway driver and disappeared into the dusty streets.

The three-and-a-half year intifada in the occupied territories may have waned under the combined pressures of security measures, economic hardship and the damage suffered to the Palestinian cause by the outcome of the Gulf war, but in Rafah, the resistance against Israeli rule burns as fiercely as ever. The latest manifestation has been a spate of assassinations of alleged informers which has reached epidemic proportions and shows no signs of abating. Hardly a day goes by without at least one suspected collaborator being killed by the various Palestinian groups. The new standard bearers of the Palestinian cause behave more like American street gangs. They have adopted names such as Black Panthers



and Red Eagles, they spray graffiti on the walls to delineate territory, and issue orders and warnings and they have become involved in turf wars.

Even the Unified Leadership of the Uprising seemed to acknowledge that the killings had got out of hand. "Stop kidnappings, interrogations and killings except in areas where there is full agreement by all the factions," it said.

However, the ruling has had little impact. Most people seem to support the killings of suspected Israeli agents or are too frightened to oppose it. There seemed to be little effort to protect the latest victim, a Palestinian mother of eight. Relatives were too frightened to discuss her murder, or to identify the killers, but neighbours said that the Black Panthers had eliminated her for acting as an informer. It was only then that we realised that the two boys who had commandeered our car were celebrating the execution of their latest victim.

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The emir refused to reinstate parliament

China ends exile of party officials on Tiananmen day eve

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING AND JONATHAN BRAUDE IN HONG KONG

CHINA has chosen the eve of the second anniversary of the Tiananmen Square killings in Peking to end the political exile of three former officials of the Communist party who fell from grace with Zhao Ziyang, its former general secretary.

Peking announced at the weekend that the three, Hu Qili, Yan Mingfu and Rui Xingwen, had all been given government jobs at vice-ministerial level. The move appears to be an attempt to counter the impression of a purge, and to send a sign to the West that all is stable at a sensitive time.

But it is little more than a gesture. Before the June 4, 1989 killings, the three men held high posts in the Communist party. Mr Hu was a standing committee member of the politburo, Mr Yan the head of the party's department for dealing with non-Communists, and Mr Rui deputy head of propaganda. Their new posts carry almost no power.

The leadership is not sufficiently confident to risk rehabilitating Mr Zhao, the man who really counts. He was ousted from power in July 1989 for siding with the students and remains at home

in Peking. He has been seen in public only once in two years. Mr Zhao, who was far from a democrat, has achieved the stature of a legend at home and abroad because of his dramatic fall. He is still under investigation by the party.

Paralysis and stagnation mark all aspects of the Communist party's dealings, suggesting deadlock in the power struggle between reformists and conservatives. It is a party still in shock from discovering its unpopularity two years ago when at least a million people took to the streets to demand democracy.

Policy towards dissidents reflects official contradictions. Democracy activists are released even as others are detained. Party leaders make conciliatory remarks about leniency to foreign dignitaries even as internal party documents rage against "bourgeois liberalisation" and "peaceful evolution", which is communist jargon for anything that challenges the party's monopoly on power.

With the Communist party walking a tightrope, it is not surprising that it should be victim to such doubts at this time of year. Students have staged small incidents in commemoration of the kil-

ings, but the form their protests take, leaflets, a banner, bottle smashing, does not constitute a serious challenge to a party which keeps a standing army of three million.

In Hong Kong, thousands of people marched through the streets yesterday chanting slogans demanding the end of one-party rule in China and commemorating the suppression of the democracy movement.

A large statue of the Goddess of Democracy, the symbol of the 1989 movement, remained impounded by customs officials in Hong Kong in an attempt to prevent its import from Taiwan for use in demonstrations this week. None of Hong Kong's main pro-democracy groups has taken responsibility for the statue, once the figurehead of the Chinese dissident radio ship which bore its name, leading to concern that activists have been silenced by fears of repression.



Playing the part: a child patrolling with a toy gun in Tiananmen Square, Peking, yesterday where security is tight for the second anniversary of the June 4 killings

Thai crash caused by reverse thrust fault, says Lauda

By DAVID WATTS

NEW evidence that the crash of a Lauda Air Boeing 767-300 in Thailand had been caused by in-flight reversal of the thrust on one engine has caused concern about relying too heavily on high technology for flight management.

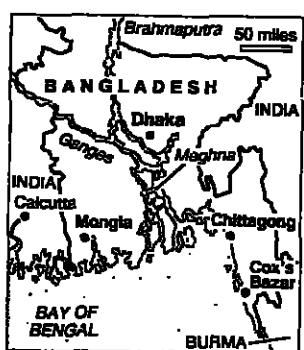
Niki Lauda, owner of Lauda Air, made the claim in Vienna after returning from Washington, where the flight data and cockpit voice recorders of the jet were being analysed. The Austrian transport ministry supported the assertion. If the diagnosis were confirmed, the accident would be unprecedented. Mr Lauda said. The crash investigators have yet to comment. The computerised airliner's systems have the capacity for self-analysis and should have rectified such a basic error.

Pratt and Whitney, who made the plane's engines, did not believe its engines could have caused the accident. The thrust reversers are not part of the engines and are operated independently. Investigators for Boeing, which makes access to the crash site for the first time on Friday.

The flight to Vienna, which began in Hong Kong, disappeared from radar screens in Bangkok 16 minutes after taking off from there. All 223 people on board were killed when the plane crashed into jungle more than 100 miles northwest of the Thai capital. About 60 bodies have been identified so far.

Mr Lauda said the flight data recorder was damaged and could not be used to analyse the crash cause. He said the cockpit voice recorder indicated an advisory light had come on seconds before the crash and that a voice was heard saying the light was glowing intermittently.

Seconds later, the voice of First Officer Josef Thurner was heard saying: "It de-activated." Mr Lauda said he took that to mean the reverse thrust was engaged. Reverse thrust is normally locked out during flight and only used on the ground. He said no one was sure why the engine would have reversed. The entire incident, from the moment of the first warning light until the plane broke up, took no more than a minute, Mr Lauda said.



Fears of 500 dead in fresh cyclone

FROM AHMED FAZL IN DHAKA

AT LEAST 500 people were feared drowned in a new cyclone which brought heavy rain and tidal waves to southern Bangladesh yesterday. Radio reports said waves more than 6ft high had engulfed the islands of Bhola, Mongura, Nijhumdeep and Daulatkhan, and submerged scores of villages along the Mongia-Chittagong coast.

Winds of up to 80mph blew away shelters built since the cyclone on April 29, which is estimated to have killed at least 140,000 people and displaced ten million in southern Bangladesh. Officials in the southern Patuakhali district said that more than 300 fishermen were reported missing, presumed drowned, in the Meghna estuary. At least 40 people were feared dead in the coastal Barguna and Pirojpur districts.

On Saturday a British Sea King helicopter crashed into the Bay of Bengal, but the crew of five was rescued by American marines. The accident happened as the helicopter took off from HMS Fort Grange, anchored off Cox's Bazar as part of an international relief effort in the wake of the April cyclone.

Cambodia agrees to Sihanouk in chair

FROM AFP IN JAKARTA

HUN Sen, the prime minister of Cambodia, said yesterday at the opening of talks on the future of the nation that he and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the rebel leader and former ruler, had agreed on an expanded Supreme National Council for the country. Prince Sihanouk would be chairman with himself as vice-chairman.

He said he and the prince had agreed that the council, set up to oversee Cambodia pending elections, should resolve their leadership dispute by increasing its membership to an even 14. This, however, depended on the agreement of the Khmer Rouge resistance.

The council, which is at the moment composed of six members from Phnom Penh and two from each of the three resistance movements, is meeting French and Indonesian representatives in Jakarta to try to reach agreement on a United Nations Security Council blueprint for peace in Cambodia.



Prince Sihanouk: Khmer Rouge could veto move

Eritreans attack fugitive ships

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

AN ERITREAN rebel gunboat attacked ships of Ethiopia's fugitive navy anchored off a Yemen port yesterday, killing one serviceman and wounding two others. At the same time Meles Zenawi, leader of the northern-based rebels who swept to power last week, was setting about his two priority tasks: restoring law and order and supplying food to the country's millions of starving people.

Officials in Sana'a, the Yemeni capital, said the navy was attacked near the port of Mocha. "An Eritrean boat carrying a number of Eritrean armed men sailed into Yemeni territorial waters where 12 Ethiopian ships are... and clashed with the servicemen after a brief argument," they added. Unconfirmed reports said that the dead man was the commander of the Ethiopian vessels and that the Eritreans had blown up several ships.

Many diplomats in Addis Ababa were impressed by the

businesslike performance of Mr Meles at his first public meeting with the foreign community on Saturday, shortly after he arrived in the Ethiopian capital. One Western ambassador said: "It was a tour de force, he spoke with great authority, very fluently, without notes."

Mr Meles promised that there would be no reprisal killings and that he would establish a broadly based government. However, the diplomat said, this could not mask the enormity of the task which is confronting his Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front.

ROME: The Italian foreign ministry is standing by its decision on humanitarian grounds to give asylum to Lieutenant-General Tesfaye Gibre Kidan, who briefly took over in Ethiopia when the former ruler, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, fled to Zimbabwe nearly two weeks ago.

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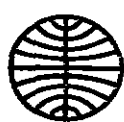
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Defiant Tatars yearn for old days but fear Yeltsin's tanks



Helping hands: Tatar women giving a can of water to the hunger striker Haji-imam Fanil Akhmedeyev

BESODIK, a wizened former concert violinist, took my hand. "Come and see the starving mullah," he said. "You have to talk to him." A brisk ten-minute walk up the hill and along the once busy high street took us to the edge of Freedom Square, which was almost empty now after two weeks of nationalist demonstrations.

The fasting mullah was found under the trees beside the concert hall. Haji-imam Fanil Akhmedeyev, a lanky man of indeterminate age in blue jeans and a tracksuit top, was lying on his back on a camp-bed, half-covered by a blanket. Half-empty bottles of mineral water stood by his head. He had been on hunger strike four days, he said, continuing the cause of those who had campaigned against the Russian presidential election on the territory of what is now called Tatarstan. Earlier hunger strikers abandoned their fast when the local parliament decided that the result of the

Russian election would have no judicial force in Tatarstan.

For Mr Akhmedeyev, this is not enough. He and his followers want the Russian elections outlawed altogether in Tatarstan. They also want immediate recognition of Tatarstan as a full republic of the Soviet Union, not a part of the Russian Federation. He listed his demands and a dozen or so on-lookers nodded in support. "They say the election will have no judicial force here," he went on. "But it will: no one can stop it. If Yeltsin wins on June 12, they will come here on tanks, mark my words."

"Tell how you were beaten," urged Bezodik. The mullah recalled how, two nights before, 10 people, some Russian, some Tatar, had driven up in a lorry at 2am and ordered his tent to be removed from the square. As the tent was forcibly dismantled, he boasted that he had managed to puncture two of the lorry's tyres, before fleeing into the

A fasting mullah is spearheading the Tatar challenge to Boris Yeltsin's right to stand for the presidency in 'Tatarstan'. Mary Dejevsky reports from Kazan

doorway of the council building. There he was beaten. With some embarrassment, he pulled up the leg of his jeans to show a makeshift bandage, some fearsome bruises and much congealed blood.

The mullah is at one extreme of the Tatar nationalist movement: a model for some, but not for all. The mainstream, such as it is, is to be found at the Tatar social centre, which opened last year after months of wrangling with the Kazan city authorities. The first room on the left in the ramshackle building houses an office, with several telephones and a large old typewriter.

Marat Mulyukov, the chairman of the centre, is a small, be-

spectated, quietly spoken man, who wears a white oriental cap. In his other incarnation he is a university professor. He represents the scholarly end of Tatar nationalism which campaigns to revive the Tatar language and lobby for Tatar schools and colleges. All the he and his movement have in common with the fasting mullah is their conviction that the Tatars are an oppressed people, that Tatarstan should be a full republic within the Soviet Union, and a visceral fear of Mr Yeltsin, who is described here as a "big power chauvinist".

"They," said Professor Mulyukov referring to the Russians, "take 90 per cent of our wealth. We have as

much oil as Kuwait -- and look how we live. Our agriculture produces more per hectare than anywhere else in the country, our industrial production is higher than in the Baltic states, yet they give it away without paying us a penny. Some parts of our republic don't even have drinking water... Estonia has 32 deputies in the national parliament; we have only 11 and half of them are ethnic Russians." He said in his summary of grievances which brought the Tatars together.

"You have to understand," Professor Mulyukov added, "that we were a hated race for so long. They talked about the Tatar hordes. We were blamed for bringing syphilis, but what about the drunkenness and prostitution they inflicted on us? We have been vassals since 1552," the year when Kazan and the Tatar khanate fell to the forces of Tsar Ivan the Terrible. The date 1552 is etched on the heart of every Tatar.

Yeltsin steps up pace in Russian presidential race

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY AND BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

AFTER almost a week touring the northwest and central regions of Russia, Boris Yeltsin returned to Moscow at the weekend to begin campaigning in earnest for the presidency of the Russian Federation. Mr Yeltsin held an audience of several thousand spellbound as he boomed out the main features of his election programme and called for the sovereignty of Russia to be respected.

The meeting, held in the vast October cinema on Saturday, marked a triumphal return to the capital for the Russian leader who so often has had to address supporters in guarded suburban centres. "If we can hold meetings in main buildings in central Moscow now, it is because two years ago Yeltsin and Sakharov held meetings in rain and

snow," said the meeting's chairman, Gavril Popov, the mayor of Moscow.

Although the meeting was primarily a rally for Mr Yeltsin's supporters in the radical Democratic Russia movement, the city authorities had prepared for a far larger audience. The main thoroughfare outside was crowded with police cars and the proceedings were relayed by loud-speaker over a wide area. In the event, only 100 or so people stood outside in pouring rain.

Outwardly, the Yeltsin campaign has made little impact. He did his best to dodge foreign reporters on his tour of the northwest, described as a working visit, and much of his campaign literature was destroyed in the explosion at the Moscow headquarters of

Democratic Russia two weeks ago.

The main campaign poster, on display at the meeting, although not seen around Moscow, shows a smiling Mr Yeltsin with the slogan: "From people's deputy to people's president". It lists 11 main points of his programme, which include strengthening Russia's sovereignty, land and property reform and rewards for enterprise. "Russia," the poster says, "must be reborn. It has everything: a multi-ethnic and talented people, vast natural resources, rich historical experience, spiritual potential and a decisive leader who enjoys the support of most of the citizens."

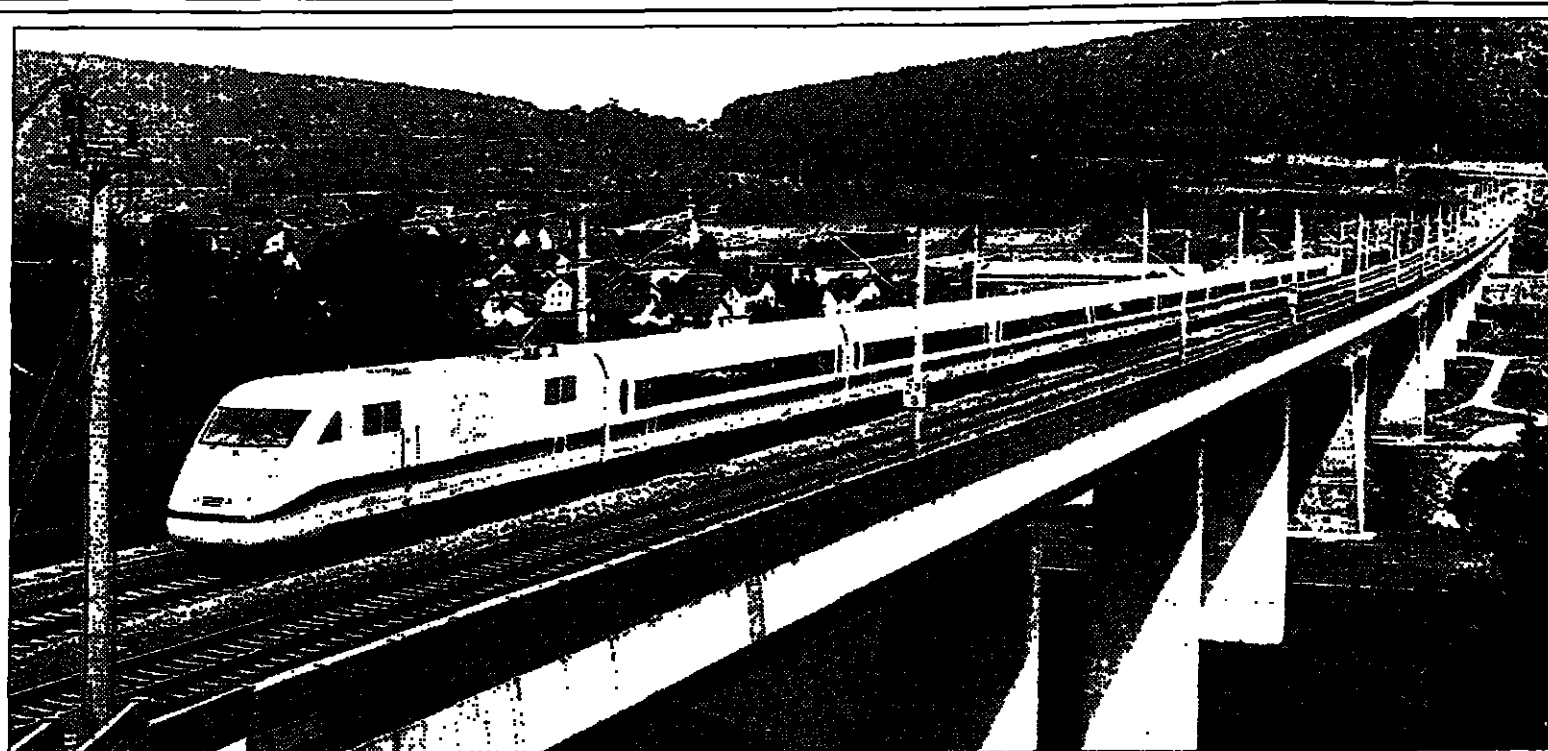
For Mr Yeltsin the lack of the usual election accoutrements scarcely matters. His reputation precedes him. He is the only one of the three main candidates for the Russian presidency who is not a member of the Communist party.

When he presented his programme on Saturday, including his insistence that all tax be paid to the Russian Federation and only then remitted to the centre and that there be freedom for all forms of property ownership and special assistance for soldiers returning from abroad, Mr Yeltsin was applauded less for these concepts than for the quips that accompanied them. "We are prepared to pay our share towards repaying the country's foreign debts," he said, "but we are absolutely against financial aid to other governments" — a clear reference to Cuba and Vietnam.

One of his presidential rivals, Nikolai Ryzhkov, the former prime minister, also returned to the capital at the weekend to present his election programme at a low-key meeting at his campaign headquarters. He offered as his main policy a pledge to ensure that the transition to a market economy took place with "minimal losses to the working people". He also commented, not without a hint of bitterness, that the third main candidate, Vadim Bakatin, appeared to be "promoted and supported by the presidential apparatus".

Mr Bakatin was a late entrant to the race and the top leadership is believed to be watching the Bakatin-Ryzhkov contest with a view to gauging where popular opinion lies within the Communist party: towards the liberal modernisers, Mr Bakatin, or towards the conservatives, Mr Ryzhkov.

Life and times, page 12



Old and new: the inter-city express crossing a bridge, and, below, Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, waiting for a steam train in Bavaria



Hamburg poll punishes Kohl

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

THE opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) is close to regaining overall control of the city state of Hamburg after yesterday's election, according to first computer projections, which confirmed that support for the Christian Democratic Party (CDU) has continued to fall since Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, won last December's first all-German election.

The Hamburg poll is the third state election this year and saw the worst turnout of all for the CDU, whose share of the vote fell by more than 6 per cent compared with the last contest in the city. The liberal Free Democrats, partners with the CDU in the Bonn government, also saw

their share of the vote fall even though they have been in coalition with the SPD there for the past four years.

Hamburg is a safe SPD stronghold and the party has ruled there for all but three years since the war. Nevertheless the CDU has not done this badly there since Herr Kohl first became chancellor in 1982. The result emphasises the wide public disillusionment with his government since unification.

A television exit poll showed that 66 per cent of voters thought the chancellor was doing a bad job in running the country compared with only 26 per cent who approved of what he was doing.

EC divided on road to unity

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN DRESDEN

EUROPEAN foreign ministers gathered in east Germany yesterday for what will become the first round in an increasingly bitter battle over the future shape of the community. Jacques Delors, the president of the EC commission, backed by Germany and the Netherlands, is complaining that the draft treaty on "political union", due to be signed at the end of this year, betrays the European ideal.

The Luxembourg government, which wrote the draft, proposes a three-part structure which would strengthen the powers of national governments at the expense of the commission in Brussels. The dispute will erupt again at the

EC summit in Luxembourg at the end of this month.

Yesterday's proceedings began with a spot of sightseeing followed by a performance of Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*. The two-day meeting in Dresden was planned by Hans Dietrich Genscher, the German foreign minister, as a gesture of solidarity towards the EC's newest 16 million citizens, absorbed when Germany was unified last year.

At one of the city's art galleries, the ministers were greeted by spontaneous applause as they filed out of their bus. Foreign politicians are almost the only kind of leaders who are any longer popular here, now that West Germans are bearing the blame for the collapse of the eastern economy.

The ministers strolled past the ruins of the Frauenkirche, preserved as a permanent reminder of the devastation suffered from Anglo-American bombing during the second world war. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, was not on the trip. It was not clear whether Mr Hurd missed this part of the itinerary by tactical design or simply because he was held up.

Leading article, page 15
VAT plan, page 21

Catholics' split sours Papal visit

Przemyslaw, Poland — Fierce argument between Roman and Uniate Catholics in Poland soured the atmosphere on the second day of the Pope's visit (Roger Boyes writes).

In 1946 the Uniate community was dispersed because Soviet and Polish authorities were afraid they would resist Communism.

Tirana shuffle

Tirana — Albania's communist government is to resign to make way for a multiparty caretaker government that will prepare new elections, opposition sources said in Tirana itself. (Reuter)

First troops

Lg, Yugoslavia — Slovenia swore in its first 200 regular troops at a training camp in this tiny village in a move underlining its determination to leave Yugoslavia and become an independent state this month. (Reuter)

Airy dreamers

London — More than 50 Walter Mitty's harbouring dreams of becoming fighter pilots have paid up to £3,000 each for the chance of a holiday trip learning to fly a Russian MiG 21 over the former enemy territory of the Warsaw Pact.

France to sign nuclear treaty

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

FRANCE is expected to announce today that it will adhere to the terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as part of a "global" disarmament plan drawn up by President Mitterrand. If the French do abandon their long-standing refusal to sign the accord, it would leave China as the only full nuclear power still opposed to limitations on the spread of nuclear weapons.

A slim document containing outlines of the Mitterrand proposals has already been delivered to Peking, and the French seem hopeful that the Chinese may be persuaded to follow their example. According to *Le Monde*, copies were delivered last week to the British, Soviet and American governments, while Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, was briefed by Mitterrand at their summit in Lille.

Quoting senior sources in the Elysée Palace, *Le Monde* reported that France had deliberately held back its pro-

posals until the Bush administration's more limited plan for arms control in the Middle East was disclosed. They say there is no intention to "compete" with the American plan, though French officials acknowledge that the two initiatives "are not identical".

Seen from Paris, Washington's proposals are insufficiently ambitious, doing little more than to "freeze" the present situation in the region. The French envisage a worldwide approach, taking in weapons of mass destruction — chemical as well as nuclear — and their delivery systems, and all conventional arms.

France's apparent readiness to finally jettison the sacred Gaullist doctrines of national independence and the nuclear force de frappe does not quite come as a surprise. At the 1989 conferences of treaty signatories, the French observer delegation promised total support for restricting the spread of nuclear weapons.

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Making waves in ocean of 'jaunts'

By WILLIAM CASH

MICHAEL Welsh, the Conservative MEP for Lancashire Central, who turned down an expenses-paid trip to an Indian Ocean island to discuss North Sea pollution, has criticised colleagues who use Brussels "as an international departure lounge for heavily subsidised exotic jaunts".

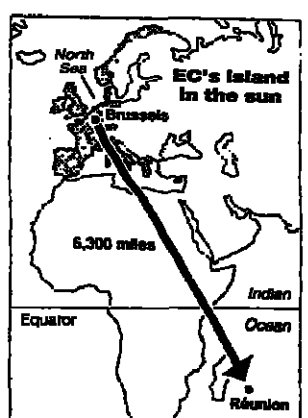
He declined an invitation last week for a visit to the volcanic island of La Réunion, a French department off Madagascar with a population of 600,000, as a member of the European parliament's regional policy committee, because he believed more immediate regional problems existed on mainland Europe that were being ignored.

"I don't want to Euro-bash, but the committee went to La Réunion only a few years ago," said Mr Welsh. "There is too much concern with

flying to far away places — like the Portuguese Azores — when real areas of deprivation, such as parts of Scotland, Wales and Merseyside, are forgotten. The balance needs to be got right," he said.

The visit is one of a series that have cost Europe's taxpayers at least £1 million in the past month. The 150 socialist MEPs, for example, spent five days meeting on the Greek island of Corfu. The Manchester Central Labour MEP, Eddy Newman, who also boycotted the visit, said that such trips were not good for the image of the European Parliament and that members would be better advised paying attention to needy regions closer to home — such as in Eastern Europe.

But David Wayne, MEP for South Wales, who returned from the La Réunion trip at



the weekend with fellow Labour MEP, Lindon Harrison (Cheshire West), yesterday defended the visit, saying that only ten minutes was spent discussing pollution in the North Sea and that most of the time was spent with looking at the island's social problems. "The last thing the European Parliament wants is to spend

all our time meeting in smoke-filled rooms. It is important that we can get out to places like La Réunion to see for ourselves what can be done."

Required by parliamentary regulations to hold their monthly meeting on EC territory, the 27 members of the delegation stayed in a three-star hotel on the island which Air France said was 5,432 miles from Paris. Led by the committee chairman, Antoine Waechter, of the French Green party, the itinerary included a helicopter tour of the 2,512sq km island, farm expeditions and a visit to an underprivileged neighbourhood in the town of St Pierre.

Although La Réunion is one of the EC's poorest regions, with 86,000 unemployed, and receives nearly £50 million a year in subsidies, the island paid the bill for much of cocktail drinking, lunches and dinner on the visit.

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A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a person lying down, possibly in a hospital bed. The person is mostly obscured by deep shadows, with only their head and upper torso visible. A bright, circular light source, likely a lamp, is positioned on the left side of the frame, casting a strong glow and creating a high-contrast scene. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast quality, typical of older film photography.

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Actors flock to better their apes

To be a convincing film monkey you must get under the skin of your subject

Audience expectations have matured since *Planet of the Apes*, when Charlton Heston bundled off a spaceship and confronted plastic-faced primates. Since Hugh Hudson's *Tarzan* film, *Greystoke*, in 1984, our distant relatives have been portrayed by actors in an increasingly realistic manner. The latest offering in this genre is *Chimera*, a four-part series made for Anglia TV, which will be on our screens next month. It tells the story of Chad, a human/ape hybrid who causes havoc in a North Yorkshire village.

Primate consultant on *Chimera* and spearhead of the "method chimping" acting movement is Peter Elliott, the veteran of productions such as *Greystoke* and *Quest for Fire*. Once shot at while sitting in a tree by Los Angeles police, who mistook him for a chimp, Mr Elliott has changed the belief that acting an ape just involves looking mean in a woolly suit.

He is the only person in this country, possibly the world, to choreograph actors in ape behaviour. Tutelage under him could have you swinging from trees or breaking into the "wash-bark" while walking on hands and feet and eating a banana (sideways, not end-on). When cast as Silverbeard, the lead ape in *Greystoke*, Mr Elliott realised that to appear convincing he had to get under the animal's skin. Researching the part, he became the first person successfully to integrate himself with a chimpanzee colony and spent several days living with a chimp family at Oklahoma University.

"You have to get rid of all your cultural overlay; once you've removed it, you end up with something pretty much like a chimp. Take away the sofa you're sitting on, you're almost an ape."

According to Mr Elliott, the secret of being a convincing ape is to understand its thought processes. "Whereas we will look at an object, then think about eating it, an ape will look at it and bring it to his mouth in the same instant. Everything has a rounded quality, quite different from our linear gestures."

He and Dougie Mann, who plays Chad in *Chimera*, demonstrate the art of "chimpanzee out". Watching them is uncanny; for all intents and purposes, you have become

the only human being in the room. They suddenly fall on all fours and begin to pick flakes of scalp out of each other's hair. Hooting with delight, Mr Mann grabs books off the table and throws them to the floor, while Mr Elliott bounds off down the corridor.

Mr Mann trained with Mr Elliott for two months before shooting began; he is no stranger to behavioural acting, having played a range of beings from Quasimodo to a bacteria germ (in a toothpaste advertisement). For the role of Chad, he wore a "muscle suit" and a long-jawed, flat-headed mask. But, like Mr Elliott, he believes it is the actor, not the costume, that makes the ape.

Mr Elliott, who frequents chimp cages to brush up on his technique, has been muzzled three times and lost the use of his little finger after a scrap. His tips for convincing chimpanzee start with learning

ing to walk on your knuckles and "sitting with a lack of respect for formality". There are five basic facial expressions and a specific conversation technique, ranging from the grunt to the fully fledged "pant hoot". Once learnt, they are hard to shake off. Mr Elliott was once

bothered by a man at a Tube station. "I just gave him a pant hoot, all teeth bared, and he backed off pretty sharpish. The interesting thing was that everyone stared at the man for being the culprit, and left me alone."

He says audiences are demanding far more realistic special effects. "An actor playing an animal must resemble it so closely as to be mistaken for it." His training of the actors playing apes in *Greystoke* resulted in complaints to animal cruelty prevention societies by some viewers.

Once you have had a session with Mr Elliott, it is there for life. "As soon as I start to even think about chimping out, I want to do it. I've trained about 1,000 people to behave like apes; it's a great skill to have. Being able to act like a chimp gives you another outlook on life, it forces you to remember we are all animals."

As there is only a 1 per cent genetic difference between human beings and chimps, Mr Elliott may be closer to understanding how we work than he thinks.

ROSIE MILLARD

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Did Japanese schooling produce Japan's economic miracle, or was it the other way about?



Kenneth Clarke has gone to find out. Graham McMaster counsels caution in this Friday's TES.

TES

TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

Carey Schofield's 18 months with the Soviet army left her impressed. Michael Evans reports



Taste of things to come: new conscripts eat their first military meal. In Kiev, Carey Schofield saw a group dressed almost in rags and shuffling along like prisoners-of-war

A Briton in the bear's barracks



Carey Schofield

"I think it would be imprudent for any planners, wherever they may be, to underestimate the power and resolve of this extraordinary fighting force"

Ms Schofield had grown used to a variety of reactions to her arrival at some of the far-flung outposts of the Soviet military. Engaged in a unique mission which entailed living with the Soviet army for 18 months, meeting everyone from the chief of the general staff in Moscow to the humblest recruit in the Turkmen desert, she had expected brush-offs, suspicion and even hostility — but hardly the red carpet.

"I realised something was odd, of course, but it wasn't until the next day when a child came up to the Soviet photographer working with me and asked if she could see my crown that I understood," says Ms Schofield, now back in her south London home with a pile of Soviet military mementoes, including a blue-and-white striped airborne forces T-shirt, scores of badges and one of those large, flat, round hats worn by Red army soldiers.

The Soviet army, defending the largest country on earth, stretching almost halfway around the globe, thrives on rumour and gossip. Mikhail Gorbachev had been on a state visit to London and it was known that he had invited the Queen to visit the Soviet Union. Then, without any warning, Marshal Dmitri Yazov, the defence minister, appeared at the Belaya Tserkov garrison, followed soon after by a coded signal stating that someone called Caroline was coming.

"The Russians love codes," Ms Schofield says. "Caroline sounded like *Karoliena*, the Russian for queen. So when I turned up, they put two and two together."

On another occasion, she was invited to shoot with a pistol and rifle and then almost forced into going round the assault course. She

today's young feminists when even Madonna, revered in the late Eighties as being entirely her own mistress, can tell him now.

These five want to marry money so badly that they have turned out for a two-hour evening class in Washington DC that promises to reveal how to dress and where to go to meet that special man with the big bank balance. "I figure that if you can't quantify love you can at least quantify money," says Cookie, a chirpy brunette in her early forties. Her classmates mumble their approval, hoping for a good return on their \$19 (£11) investment.

The idea of learning how to ensnare a wealthy spouse is hardly new. Women in the Fifties took their cue from Doris Lilly's book *How to Marry a Millionaire* and a later film version starring Marilyn Monroe. The author, zeroing in on a successful formula, penned a sequel, *How to Marry a Billionaire*.

Forty years on, despite the intervening years of the women's movement, the notion that working women need husbands in order to be happy seems to be catching on again. Few are the role models for

ministry. The only firm refusal came when she asked to see a strategic rocket base with modern missiles. She says: "I was given much greater access than I had expected. There were often problems with the local security people, even though I had permission from Moscow to visit places. But I quickly learnt that each morning I should enquire what I was going to be shown that day."

"If it was less than the agreed programme, I would refuse to leave my room. In this way, the local officers would be unable to report to Moscow that it had been a success. I would come out of my room only if they gave in. Call it blackmail if you like. On the whole, Russians have very good manners. They find it hard to be discourteous to a woman."

Ms Schofield, a slight figure in a Turkmen coat, travelled across the country from Leningrad in the west to Kamchatka in the east, from Murmansk in the north, where the

mighty Soviet submarine force of the Northern Fleet is based, to Tormez in the south, one of the border points through which the Soviet army withdrew from Afghanistan. She either stayed in local hotels or, more often, in barracks, all of which seemed to have a few rooms available for guests. "They were not comfortable places to be," she says. But most of the vehicles she travelled in had homely touches, with bits of carpet in the jeeps and yellow curtains in the helicopters.

She nominates the motorised rifle regiment and tank regiment station at Kazandzhik, about 40 miles from the town of Kizyl-Arvat in the Karakum desert of Turkmenistan, as the worst posting for a Soviet conscript. "It gets so hot, up to 122F, they have to train at night," she says. "One in four of the soldiers gets hepatitis because of the dirty water and dirty food."

But Ms Schofield found morale in Kazandzhik higher than in some other units. "The environment is so hostile and the garrison so far from any city that officers and their families are sustained by a pioneering fortitude. In the desert, the soldiers have made a garden, a tiny patch of thin grass and some shrubs."

She says the most wretched people she saw were a group of cowed conscripts at a recruiting post in Kiev, dressed almost in rags and shuffling along like prisoners-of-war in old newsreels. "Judging from

Model man: Marilyn Monroe with David Wayne in *How to Marry a Millionaire*

sure your mothers told you that it was just as easy to marry a rich man as a poor one."

She tells her pupils they have a better chance of marrying a millionaire than they did 10 years ago — there are more of them. The bad news is that inflation has eroded this paper wealth and most are aged at least 65, and still married to their first wife. But no matter, Mrs Slayen estimates there are at least 56,000 millionaires in New York, 38,000 in California and 35,000 in Illinois, while one of the highest concentrations of financial heavyweights is in Washington.

The class relaxes as members begin to take notes. Their replies to Mrs Slayen's questions need no prompting. Why do you want to marry money?

Security. Travel. Clothes. To retire. Relax. All of the above. Why marry money? To take control of your life. To buy time. When do you marry money? As soon as possible.

The class gets several useful tips: marry doctors and lawyers while they are still studying, before they get used to the idea of being rich. Steer clear of "old money", or the types who have been rich for more than one generation and taught since childhood not to talk about it. Mrs Slayen thinks the most accessible rich types probably are the accountants, tax experts, real estate agents and managers "clever enough to convince others that they can't exist without them". Somewhere in between are the oil magnates and Wall Street wizards. These

high-energy folks like fancy restaurants, fast cars and skiing in Aspen, Colorado. The draw of the lesson, which operates under the auspices of a national adult education programme, presumably stems from the glamorised lifestyles of women who marry money in a supposedly classless society.

In a country where a former soft-porn star snagged one of the richest men in America, the broadcasting executive John Kluge (worth an estimated \$5 billion) last year, then why should Sheila, the linguist, not catch a millionaire?

Mrs Slayen counsels her protégés on how to spot the tell-tale signs of a man's worth: Rolex watch; quality of shoes, preferably crocodile or alligator; wallet (should be

good leather, not battered); the way the shirt fits around the neck; good grooming.

Another tip: if you work already, consider taking a part-time job at a men's clothing store. This is a great way to meet the eligible and you will soon be able to spot the difference between an Armani and a cheap off-the-peg suit. The list of places to meet Mr Available in suitable attire apparently includes first-class lounges at airports, the foyers of five-star hotels, gallery openings, art auctions, fitness clubs and the exits of corporate car parks. Buy a dog. Walk in the park. Borrow a friend's dog if necessary. Dress up. Wear bijou jewellery. Take evening classes at a local museum. Read newspapers and business magazines to find out who is on the up. And never hesitate to fire a personal detective if you think your "date" might be lying about being single.

By this stage, the class is divided. Edie wants directions to the most luxurious hotel in town. Gail is shocked that not once did Mrs Slayen mention love. The three men in the audience of 17 are flagging. One, visibly inebriated in a rumpled T-shirt and shorts, is asked if he has learnt anything. "Yes," he replies. "Which women to avoid."

SUSAN ELLICOTT

Like a new-fashioned millionaire?

In America, marrying for money is now the subject of an adult education course

MOVE over Marla. Here come Sheila, Lily, Edie, Gail and Cookie. They want a man with money. And they want him now.

These five want to marry money so badly that they have turned out for a two-hour evening class in Washington DC that promises to reveal how to dress and where to go to meet that special man with the big bank balance. "I figure that if you can't quantify love you can at least quantify money," says Cookie, a chirpy brunette in her early forties. Her classmates mumble their approval, hoping for a good return on their \$19 (£11) investment.

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SUSAN ELLICOTT

مكتبة الجليل

WIGMORE HALL ANNIVERSARY

Interval for refreshment

The year was 1901. Verdi died. Heifetz was born. Marconi sent his first telegraph signals across the Atlantic, and on May 31 Busoni and Ysaye inaugurated a new 600-seat concert hall in London's Wigmore Street. Beethoven and Brahms rang out from the red Verona marble halls; Bach bounced off the mahogany wall panels.

Ninety years on, the day was remembered and the Wigmore Hall's outstanding contribution to London's musical life celebrated in a concert of works composed in that year. Since William Lyne took over as manager 25 years ago, the hall which had hosted Serkin, Schnabel, Arrau and Segovia, had seen Baranovskiy make his debut at 15, and Rubinstein give his farewell, has both reflected and generated patterns of musical taste and understanding in its constantly evolving programming and concert series.

On Friday, performers and programme were significant. Oli Mustonen, the Finnish pianist whose career the hall has consistently championed, played music by Grieg and Janáček, which recalled a revelatory Czech/Nordic series of 1981.

Sarah Walker, tackling Schoenberg's Cabaret Songs with Roger Vignoles, pointed to the formidable and still growing Song Recital Series which has created new audiences for Lieder, an artistic initiative whose effects reverberate out into Europe.

The vigorously contrasted piano playing styles of Mustonen, Nikolai Demidenko (the Rachmaninov Prelude in G minor) and Pascal Rogé (Fauré and Debussy) alerted us to the fact that, after a song-centred decade, the piano is coming back into its own.

With Mustonen, Steven Isserlis gave a welcome airing to Sibelius's *Malinconia* for cello and piano and then, with Demidenko, gave a visually and aurally romantic account of Rachmaninov's vast G minor Sonata. It was Isserlis who uncovered some unexpected sides to Schumann in his own festival two years ago. Further back, there was Schiff's Haydn festival to remember, and William Lyne's

imaginative 1979 Fauré series.

The Wigmore Hall has been the making of the Song-makers' Almanack. Graham Johnson's tireless literary and musical sleuthing has made connections, thrown up stimuli, and revealed both repertoire and new singers as never before. On Saturday the group will offer "echoes and reminiscences" of the first Wigmore season. Olaf Baer, who epitomises the new generation of Lieder singers, is complemented by Peter Schreier's closing recital. For this is not just the end of the season: on July 2, the Wigmore Hall will close for a year. The necessary work on extension and refurbishing which testifies to the hall's success will doubtless leave its audience both stunned and definite: there are already symptoms of anxiety among the faithful. But there is little to fear. The hall, the entrance corridor, the foyer and the Green Room will not be altered: even the gas lamps will remain and even the system of ventilation as it was once "favoured by the great London hospitals". In the foyer, there will be just as

The foyer and Green Room will not be altered: even the gas lamps will remain

much of a crush, but less of a queue for the coffee. Underneath the foyer will appear a restaurant and bar; underneath the hall the function room and a multiplicity of extra loos. Thanks to a planning agreement negotiated by the City of Westminster, the second and third floors, now partly occupied by Kango Hats, will provide more office space for hall staff and new artists' rooms.

Above the stage, Mozart's cupola, with the Soul of Music reaching up from the tangled thorns of Materialism, will have a face-lift. The future of the glitzy gold wallpaper, which was chosen by Maggie Teyte, is not so secure.

But, in October 1992, a gala concert and a festive month of events will doubtless see the Genius of Harmony blazing forth once more, his ball of eternal fire sending out rays from Wigmore Street into the wide musical world.

HILARY FINCH

Exhibition: a celebration of the Ernest Cook bequest, reviewed by Richard Cork



Idyllic view: *The Thames at Twickenham*, by Richard Wilson (1713-1782), one of Cook's favourites, now belongs to Norwich Castle Museum

Remember his name

Now that so many collectors are preoccupied with the investment game, and offload their acquisitions whenever the price seems tempting, it is salutary to remember the admirable example set by Ernest Edward Cook. For this reclusive Bath millionaire cherished each one of the 137 pictures he owned, and in 1953 bequeathed them all through the National Art Collections Fund to museums across the country. Far from profiting by his purchases, or erecting a gallery to perpetuate the glory of his name, the self-effacing Cook contented himself with the thought that his pictures' dispersal would ensure the widest possible public enjoyment.

His lack of vanity means, however, that Cook himself has almost been forgotten, and the overall character of his collection remains difficult to assess. After his death the Georgian house in Sion Hill Place where he displayed the collection was bought by Kingswood School. I recall wondering, while living there as a pupil in the early 1960s, what my elegant surroundings must have looked like with Cook's collection on the walls. According to a former servant, the master of the house cared so fanatically about his possessions that special slippers were provided for anyone entering the principal rooms.

Preservation of the past appears to have been a governing obsession, in

fact. When he heard that a noble Georgian house was about to be demolished in Chippenham High Street, he bought the facade and reassembled it, stone by stone, on the side of his end-of-terrace house in Bath. Nor were Cook's architectural rescue operations restricted to his property. After befriending the secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, he made anonymous donations which enabled the SPAB to acquire the Bath Assembly Rooms and the exquisite Montacute House.

The same impulse governed the formation of his collection, now brought together once more in a celebratory exhibition at Bath's Holburne Museum. It coincides with the 150th anniversary of the Thomas Cook Company, which provided Ernest with the funds to acquire his pictures. But he only started collecting after selling the family firm, in 1928, for £3½ million to a Belgian company.

Already in his sixties, the indefatigable bachelor began to surround himself with the kind of images which an 18th-century collector might well have acquired. No hint of the modern machine age, whose inventions had enabled his family business to send people on their journeys with ever increasing speed, was allowed to disrupt the pictures Cook savoured. Nor did he show much interest in views of foreign countries, even though Thomas Cook was renowned

for his expertise in international travel.

One of his first purchases was a landscape which remained a favourite: Richard Wilson's idyllic prospect of *The Thames at Twickenham*, where the river traffic is a single lazy sailing boat. Now owned by Norwich Castle Museum, the painting is among Wilson's most persuasive attempts to view the English countryside through Claudian eyes.

All the same, Cook's taste was not restricted to placidity alone. Zoffany's intricate composition *The Bradshaw Family* is alive with deft movement, most notably in the enthusiasm of the eldest son who turns away from his family and thrusts out his right arm to guide the string of a distant kite. The portly Thomas Bradshaw himself, then Secretary of the Treasury, leans affectionately towards the boy while resting a much younger child on his thigh. A nearby woman holds out half a peach to the infant, in a gesture nearly balancing the kite flier's upflung arm.

Cook was occasionally attracted to the more imposing kind of 18th-century portraiture. Reynolds's *The Bradshaw Family*, one of his most accomplished group portraits, asserts all the statuesque *hauteur* which Zoffany is at pains to dispel. But the presence of two Gainsborough full-lengths suggests that Cook preferred a more

engaging approach. Dr Rice Charlton, the artist's own physician, seems to be pausing on a stroll through the grounds of his family seat. But he still looks stolid compared with the nonchalant athleticism displayed by the later portrait of George Drummond, an archbishop's son who leans against a ledge and crosses his legs with the finesse of a dancer.

Cook appears to have relished such a solicitous display of agility. It occurs again in the most impressive of all his acquisitions, the lovely Claude *Landscape near Rome with a View of the Ponte Molle*. At first glance, this panorama seems the epitome of calm. A grand curving tree, near silhouetted against the sun beyond, inclines towards a bridge charged with golden light. But in the foreground, where animals graze among the shadows, a little dog rises up on its hind legs like a circus performer.

The gesture is as unexpected and delightful as the kite-tugging in Zoffany's conversation piece, and I can imagine the shy old philanthropist pausing to smile at them both in his hushed, spotless sanctum at Sion Hill Place.

A Gift to the Nation, Holburne Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath (0225 466669), Mon-Sat 11am-5pm, Sun 2.30-6pm. Admission £2 (£1.50 for pensioners, £1 for children).

BRIEFING

Royal novelties

THE Royal Ballet has announced four premieres for Covent Garden next season. Kenneth MacMillan's *The Judas Tree* opens in March, and there will be another creation by the young choreographer, William Tuckett. The two other new works are being bought in: Balanchine's *Symphony in C*, and the company's first taste of choreography by William Forsythe, *In the middle, somewhat elevated*. On the other hand, the touring company, Birmingham Royal Ballet, has a more ambitious schedule, with new productions of Massine's *Chorearium* and MacMillan's *The Burrow* (neither seen since the Fifties) and MacMillan's *Romeo and Juliet* in new designs by Desmond Heeley.

Going up

ANNA Farthing has been named as this year's Battersea Arts Centre Young Director, winning an Arts Council training bursary. Farthing, 25, from Bristol, chose to direct part of *Loot*, by Joe Orton, as her entry. The award will allow her to direct a production at the BAC in October. Before then, Farthing will work as assistant to director Francesca Zambello on the Earls Court *Tosca* later this month.

Last chance...

WHILE keeping a finger in each of the blues, jazz and soul pies, Alison Moyet has submitted herself to some fairly indifferent material in recent years. However, her latest album, *Hoodoo*, shows off the many facets of a remarkable singing voice without recourse to any unduly emotive pop melodies. She rounds off a British tour with dates at Guildhall, Portsmouth (0705 824355) tomorrow, and Town and Country, London NW5 (071-284 0303) on Wednesday and Thursday.

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The Garden Venture

THEATRE

Appealing to head and heart

Whatever happened to performance art? The short answer is that it has been absorbed and expanded by theatre companies. Too numerous to be called an avant-garde, they are now busily dismantling the barriers between dance and drama. Across Europe and North America, the age of "performance theatre" may be at hand.

Goat Island are among the most influential of the younger groups. Formed in Chicago in 1987, they have been compared with European innovators such as Pina Bausch and Jan Fabre, and with New York's seasoned iconoclasts, the Wooster Group. Their third production, *Can't Take Johnny To The Funeral*, comes to Britain this week after opening at the American Festival in Belgium.

As with many "performance theatre" companies, Goat Island can be baffling on first encounter. They have devised their own vocabulary of movement: a mixture of slapstick and callisthenics, punctuated by fragments of speech and haunting tableaux. To watch them is like dropping into a gymnasium toward closing time, as exercise begins to disintegrate into horseplay. But it is clear that a distinctive intelligence is at work.

"We have no wish to be deliberately abstract or obscure," says Lin Hixson, the director of Goat Island. "The moving body can be as explicit

Chicago's Goat Island company, now visiting Britain, talk to Jim Hiley about their work, which mixes mime, performance art and visual theatre



Study of innocence destroyed: a scene from Goat Island's *Can't Take Johnny To The Funeral*

as language." Hixson admits that her company's hectic style leads to "complex" productions. But she insists that they do not seek to confront us with intellectual puzzles. "We hope to appeal on a visceral level, through the physicality of our work, and so create a more intense experience."

The quest for an intensity beyond the capacities of film and television is the *sine qua non* of "performance theatre". Goat Island pursue it by emphasising the immediacy of the actor's relationship with the audience, and by performing in intimate spaces: at *Can't Take Johnny To The Funeral*, about 100 spectators line the 19-foot-square arena. What they see is as intricately choreographed as any ballet, but with none of the polish.

"We're not interested in being maestros of movement," declares Hixson. "We want the audience to observe the cast becoming fatigued as they exert themselves. We want to show something real, not to build an illusion." Actor Matthew Goulshill explains a second purpose be-

hind the sweat-soaked vigour of Goat Island's performance style. "In conventional acting, there's a whole panoply of technique that creates a dazzling veneer but gets in the way of meaning. You can't fall back on it after 15 minutes of exhausting movement. Our approach helps people listen to what we say."

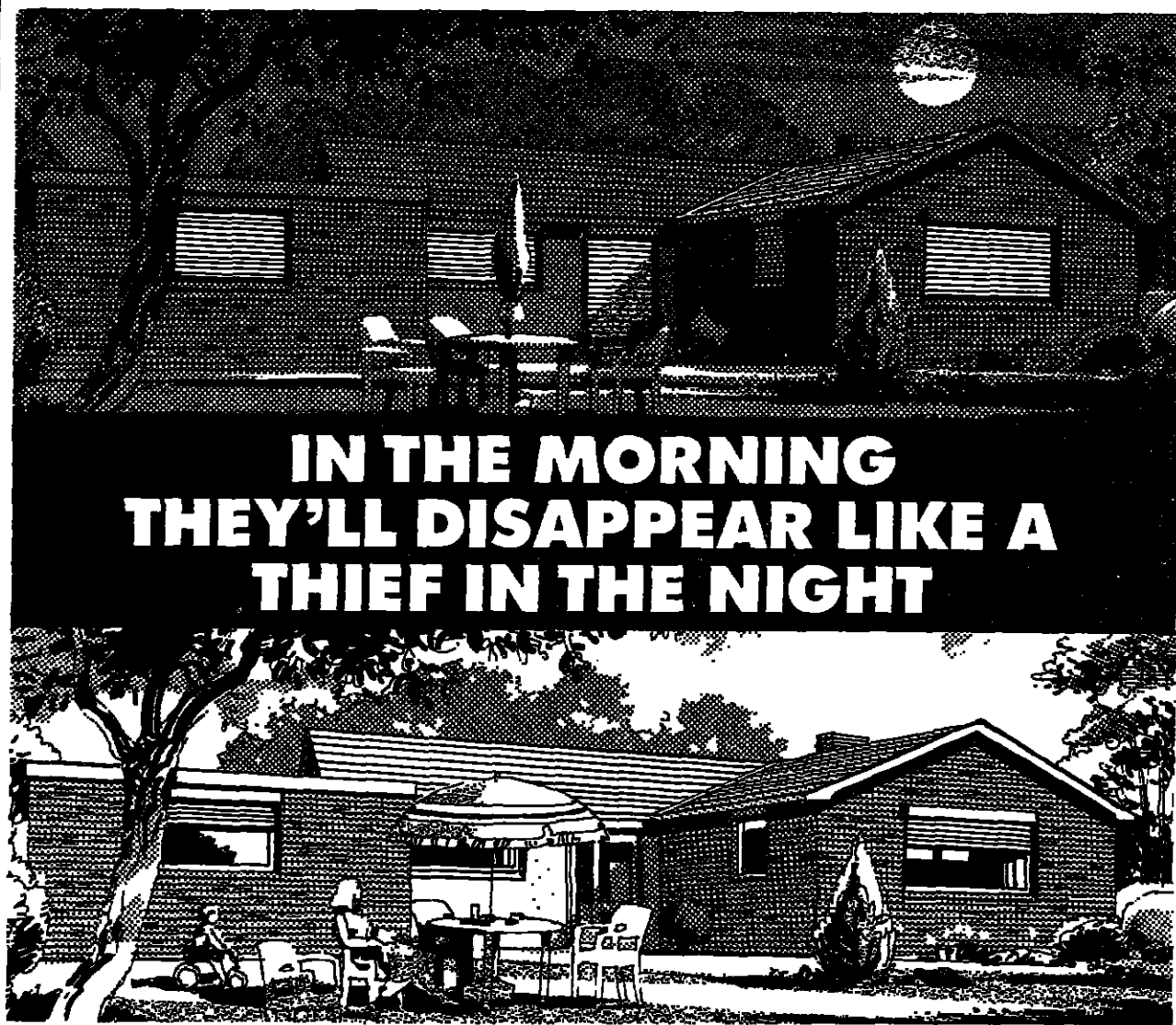
In their first production, *Soldier, Child, Tortured Man*, they attacked the United States's role in Central America. *We Got A Date*, which was seen in Britain last year, conjured up the fears and loathing induced by AIDS. In *Can't Take Johnny To The Funeral*, the dreams of children — and, symbolically, their bodies — are torn apart.

But Goat Island never restrict themselves to a single subject, nor deliver a message through a narrative. "We leave the audience to make connections," says Goulshill. "If you do it for them, they may feel grateful to you at first. But later, they will forget you. We hope that they remember us in the way that

they remember their dreams." Certainly, Goat Island's work has a dream-like quality. At the same time, it is identifiably American. Their choreography derives from baseball runs, Marine Corps drill and hillbilly hoodlums. The performers' memories of high school initiation rites are combined with quotations from Oliver North and transcript material from the McCarthy hearings. What emerges is a kinetic map of the American psyche, in particular, the psyche of the American male.

Hixson and Goulshill like to describe their output as "dense": each production has "multiple points of view" because each member has contributed equally to the rehearsal process, during which diverse ideas are "set up in counterpoint".

Preparations for *Can't Take Johnny To The Funeral* began a year ago, shortly after their first trip to Europe. In a second-hand shop in Glasgow, Hixson had found a 1950s book of sports photographs. The new show's choreography derives in part from the pictures of rugby players. Other raw materials included an Amnesty report on America's treatment of its prison inmates, and the preoccupation of the group's only female performer, Karen Christopher, with the causes of infanticide.



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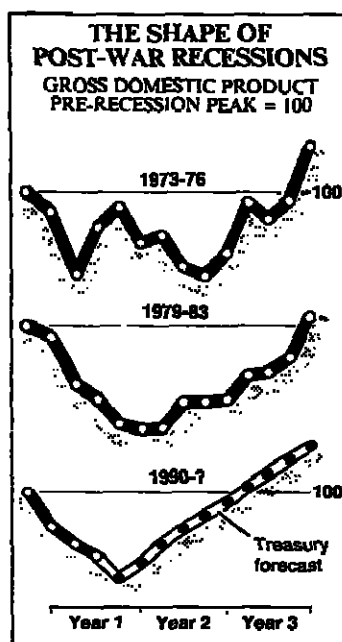
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Spending patterns over the next few months will decide the general election, writes Anatole Kaletsky, economics editor



This month Britain will probably choose its next government. This statement is not a misinformed prediction about the date of the general election. It is a reminder that, while the cabinet debates dog regulation and the Chancellor discourses on monetary sovereignty and Europe, the economic countdown to the election is approaching its climax. This climax does not occur on polling day, but many months before.

One lesson of history is that long lags intrude between the shifts in economic policy and behaviour which drive the business cycle, and that political allegiances are transformed by boom and recession. Given these lags, the behaviour of shoppers, house-hunters and investors in the next month or two may well decide the government's fate.

The period before the start of the summer holidays will be

Tories' race against time

decisive in setting the tone for the economy for the rest of the year. Should the tentative recovery in the housing market falter, improved consumer confidence after the Gulf war turn out to be a mere blip, the summer high street sales be a wash-out, then it is likely that businessmen will find that, as during last September, the new orders they expect after the summer fail to materialise.

Such disappointment would not necessarily push the economy over another cliff, the metaphor that businessmen use almost unanimously for the events of last autumn. This year other factors, including lower interest rates, recovery in America and possibly industrial stock-building, will

mitigate recession. But consumption and house-buying will determine whether the economy simply stabilises at an abysmal level or begins to make notable progress before the year-end.

The Chancellor, in his frequent predictions that the low point of the recession is in sight, seems to have overlooked the possibility of an extended period of stagnation once the economy hits bottom. Far from attempting to encourage consumer confidence, the Treasury has indicated strongly that interest rates may not fall again until autumn, and ministers have gone out of their way to call for cuts in wages and to issue warnings that the permanent suppression of house prices is now a government

objective. So it is hardly surprising that recent surveys of consumers and businessmen suggest that the post-Gulf revival in confidence may be a false dawn. More importantly, accounts of market conditions from retailers, estate agents and executives have again turned gloomy.

The Treasury seems unmoved by such dangers. When one speaks to officials, it sometimes appears as if the economy's performance will be judged satisfactory provided the Budget prediction of a 2 per cent decline in gross domestic product this year is roughly fulfilled. Even among Conservative strategists, rose-tinted memories of the political triumph after the last recession seem to have turned

into complacent daydreams. That the fall in the economy to date has been as steep as the one of the last recession while the decline in prosperity, as measured by consumer spending and house prices, is now far more severe, seems to have been forgotten. Worse still, the seriousness of a recession depends not only on the length and intensity of the initial slump, but also on the speed and reliability of the recovery.

As the chart shows, the V-shaped instant recovery from the bottom of recession, forecast by the Treasury, would be unprecedented. The only two comparable economic declines in Britain's post-war history were both followed by further troubles: in the

Seventies, a W-shaped movement, in which a faltering recovery turned into a second slump in six months; in the Eighties by two full years of U-shaped stagnation.

The political strategists appear to have forgotten that from the spring of 1981, when the economy statistically bottomed out, until the Falklands war in the spring of 1982, Conservative ratings remained below 30 per cent — despite the "end" of recession, a collapse of inflation and despite even the antics of the Militant Tendency and Michael Foot.

History need not repeat itself, but it would be rash for the government to rest on easy predictions that Britain's economic decline will soon be over. Statistically, it probably will be, if three to six months is considered soon. What matters is whether a strong recovery follows, and follows rapidly. The Chancellor's time for answering this question is running out.

Ronald Butt

Major carries Thatcher's can

If it is true, as some of Mrs Thatcher's friends are reported as saying, that she has privately expressed disappointment in John Major's performance as prime minister, it will become her. In her table talk, she is alleged to have said that he is grey, stands for nothing and has no ideas. Yet if the Tories lose the election, the cause will not be his lack of colour but the mistakes which cost Mrs Thatcher her leadership.

During her first phase in office, when her achievements merited unqualified admiration, it was inevitable that the public services should be underfunded and the nation's prosperity squeezed. The priority was, rightly, the battle against inflation and to restrain public borrowing. But after 1987 the advantage was thrown away when she allowed the credit boom which brought the return of inflation and led to the squeeze for which the country and the Tories are now paying the price.

It is as a consequence of this and Mrs Thatcher's other major blunder, the poll tax, that the political weather now seems to have set foul against the Tories. The opinion polls confirm that there is hardly an issue on which the public is not sceptical of the government's performance while being willing to give Labour the benefit of the doubt. Most damagingly, the public has lost confidence in the Tories' competence to manage the economy, upon which above all else their reputation has depended.

It is not simply that, as *The Sunday Times* Mori poll reported yesterday, 45 per cent of people name unemployment as the issue most important to them, with 28 per cent giving the economy and 16 per cent inflation. What should worry the Tories more is that, since last summer, the opinion polls have shown that, if the numbers of those whose principal concern is with different aspects of the economy are aggregated, it is the economy which has consistently worried most voters — more than 50 per cent.

Other issues have ebbed and flowed in salience but concern about the economy is plainly so deep rooted that the government is in danger.

There is little now that Mr Major

can do about this except to take the maximum time, until next June, before holding the election in the hope of producing clear evidence by then of returning prosperity. The Chancellor, Norman Lamont, seemed to be giving a clear hint that this was his view when he said on television yesterday that the economy was unlikely to show more than faint stirrings of recovery this year, and might not even do that.

Meanwhile the recession and the general lack of prosperity severely limits the government's scope for remedying other public grievances. These change with the headlines. A few months ago, the issue in the forefront was the poll tax. Mr Major tackled this with praiseworthy expedition. Now it is the shortcomings of the NHS which worry the public more; unlike the poll tax, these cannot be dealt with by a single act of legislation.

The government has a hard campaign ahead and needs time to take the fight into the enemy's camp and so oblige the public to address the question whether, apart from the temptation to change governments, it really wants the political philosophy that Labour offers. Meanwhile, those who are supposed to be the government's friends do Mr Kinnock's work for him. The company chairmen and the governor of the Bank of England, who with their pay rises forget the golden rule that an officer should set the troops an example, are part of the problem.

But Mrs Thatcher (unless her friends are betraying her by misrepresentation) is in danger of doing far worse. If she uses her coming American tour to preach against the government's policy on Europe, in such a way as to widen Tory divisions, she will simply hasten her party's fall. For there is little of substance at issue between her and the government. The questions concern ways and means. The government now seems to have more need to fear some of its friends than its enemies. Mrs Thatcher should reflect that nothing is more likely to undermine her achievements than for the Tories to lose power now because of internal divisions.

Protector of our right to know

Bernard Levin,
not generally an
admirer of Tony
Benn, finds two of
his constitutional
reform ideas
eminently sensible



any democratic state) is worse than our flexible date, entrusted to the prime minister.

What Mr Benn is aiming at is not at first glance obvious; indeed, for some time the reader will think there is nothing in the plan but yet more heavily bonneted bees from the vast Wedgwood Benn apiaries. For instance, the British representative at the UN Security Council is forbidden to cast a veto "on any issue [I knew Mr Benn's famous "ishooee" would come in handy somewhere] which touches upon the interests of the planet ... and as for the EC, the delegate from the Commonwealth of Britain (for that is what we shall be called) seems to be forbidden to vote at all.

If you look at the thing as a whole, the purpose becomes clear. Mr Benn's principal aim is to put back into the hands of the elected Parliament the democratic power that has been stolen, piece by piece, since the end of the second world war, by all the governments we have had in that period; nearly half a century of robbery, and robbery, moreover, of the most precious thing we have — our own democratic control over our own lives, exercised through Parliament. Some governments (Macmillan's, for instance) stole less of that control, and some (Thatcher's and Heath's) stole more; but no government has ever given back any of the booty.

Thus, in Mr Benn's constitution, binding the hands of the British representatives at the UN and EC, as well as the restrictions on the basing of foreign troops or weapons on British soil, leads — as does practically everything in his team — to the unambiguous words: "... without specific approval from both Houses of Parliament ... unless and until the House of Commons has given its approval

without the prior consent of the House of Commons ..."

This is admirable; moreover, it is entirely practical, unlike some of the other nostrums he prescribes ("... Every citizen shall have ... rights to adequate and warm housing and comfortable living conditions ... to rest, recreation and leisure ... to a healthy, sustainable, accessible and attractive environment ...").

Of course, the House of Com-

mons is quite capable of behaving as badly as the government, and many MPs hunger for the power to harass and bully the people; but the emphasis on accountability via the House of Commons, which is nowadays an empty fraud because of the greed for power that government ("... all power tends to corrupt ...") demands and exercises, will gradually teach the MPs their vulnerability and the voters the way to wound.

If that is his aim, what does it matter that he advocates votes at 16 and that his House of the People will consist of the English, Scots and Welsh in their due proportions? True, it's bad enough in our present House when Scottish and Welsh affairs are being debated; we shall have to resign ourselves to something a great deal worse when all the Welsh are demanding the right to make speeches in Welsh, or indeed to sing flat for an hour and a half without stopping, and when the Scots are all wearing bogus tartans (all tartans are bogus) and making ghastly jokes about what they wear under their kilts.

But the test for anyone thinking about Mr Benn's wonderland, particularly those who, having thought, have dismissed it, either sadly or scornfully, is the Freedom of Information section. It is short, but to the point:

In the Public Records Act 1958 references to "four years" shall be substituted for references to "30 years" ... The Official Secrets Acts 1911, 1920, 1939 and 1989 are hereby repealed ... All official information shall be published, or made available on request, save that categories of information relating to defence and security matters, economic policy, international relations and personal data ...

You think that his reforms to our lunatic secrecy, despite the care he takes for confidentiality where necessary, go too far? Well, have you ever looked at the United States Freedom of Information Act? If copies of that truly noble document were distributed where they are most needed, a mere seven minutes' browsing through it and the cabinet secretary would have demanded a state of emergency, the Home Office would have called in the SAS, and Lord Donaldson would have keeled over dead from shock. (Did you know that there are documents in Whitehall, covered by our Official Secrets Acts, which prohibit the revelation of any part of their contents for seventy-five years?)

I have rarely seen eye to eye with Mr Benn, if only because his eyes are too frequently found to be glittering, not to say rolling, in an alarming manner. But for his promise to loosen the chains of secrecy alone he deserves a hearing, and for the entire concept of a new kind of people's democracy he certainly deserves to be taken seriously. Which, of course, is why he won't be.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Slowly, life is returning to normal here in Derbyshire. Word is spreading: "Councilor David Bookbinder has lost his court case against Norman Tebbit, pass it on."

The leader of the county council had been suing Mr Tebbit for alleging that he was overprinting of council stationery with the message "Derbyshire Supports Nuclear Free Zones" had "arguably" cost £50,000 and was "arguably" crazy. The action was for libel, and Mr B lost it, with costs, arguably, of £120,000, the finding of which will, arguably, present him with (some commentators consider) a (possible) problem.

I blame myself. It was at the by-election caused by my resignation from Parliament that Mr Tebbit was tempted into the remarks which gave such offence. I had been to see Mrs Thatcher earlier to assure her that there was no possibility of my 15,000 majority being overturned. "I would never have resigned, prime minister," I said to her over tea, "if I thought there was the least possibility of our party losing the seat."

"I'm not so sure," she replied, giving me one of her what-the-hell-do-you-know-about-it looks. "The electorate does not forgive MPs who quit voluntarily, between elections." There were two counts on the same night: West Derbyshire (caused by my resignation) and Ryedale (caused by the death of Charles Spencer MP). West Derbyshire was held by all of 100 votes, on the fourth recount.

Ryedale was lost. The electorate, it seems, does not forgive MPs for dying, involuntarily, between elections either.

So you can see why Mr Tebbit was jumping. The rest is history. This is only one of many, many court actions Mr Bookbinder has pursued or threatened. I am arguably one of the few people in the East Midlands he has not yet sued. Apart from being lucky, I have sought safety in being outrageous. To have compared him with Ken Livingstone could have been dodgy, but calling him, during the Falklands war, the "Leopoldo Galien of Derbyshire" perhaps escaped the wrath because the comparison was so absurd as to be laughable. When the county council was considering an investment in golf courses in the Crimea and I claimed that these would be in the shadow of several nuclear power stations, I was even luckier, as it was only a guess for all I know, the Crimea also supports nuclear-free zones. But the writs never came.

Indeed, all the writs have now stopped. People who have been hiding in their houses for years are peeping tentatively out. Life is returning to normal. Or so I thought until yesterday, when Jim Fearn of Matlock's Spotlight Theatre Company rang me. I am honorary president of Spotlight. Recently, I have become enthusiastic over a musical, entitled *Wax*, written, produced and played by Jim, his brother Andrew, a singer, and the company. The plot is brilliant. ... The janitor of a sort of sub-Madame Tussauds, a struggling

waxworks museum, is a shabby, withdrawn, middle-aged man of whose past nothing is known. Alone in the museum at night, he talks to his waxwork models, and they come to life for him. They sing and dance excerpts from the songs and shows for which they were famous, each in his or her own style.

One of them, a faded pop idol from the Fifties, is for the chop (or meltdown). But our hero and his waxy friends contrive his rescue. In an unguarded moment, the janitor confesses that he, too, is a former pop idol. The press gets the story. The publicity restores the fortunes of the museum and our hero again becomes a celebrity. Alone, at the end of the show, to celebrate with his friends the wax people, he finds his magic gone: they can no longer come to life for him. He is surrounded by dummies.

As you may imagine, the show was a success. A return run was being organised for next week. Until Mr Bookbinder closed the auditorium. No, that is not fair. I will rephrase: "The county council has responded to rate-capping by closing the John Turner Centre, in which museum staff and our only proper auditorium, was housed."

Though unwittingly I know, Mr B has had his revenge on me. For Spotlight has now restaged *Wax*, and it is to be at the Guildhall, Derby. The show will play from June 10 to June 12. The restaging will be expensive. To help pay for it, I shall have to contribute my fee for writing this article. You win. Mr Bookbinder. Arguably.

Peking mission for Powell

Whether or not Mrs Thatcher heeds the advice of Cecil Parkinson and Sir Bernard Ingham to seek new challenges, Sir Charles Powell, her former private secretary, is about to do exactly that.

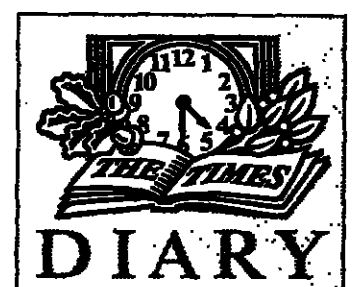
After months of speculation about his plans, including suggestions of prestigious ambassadorships and wallet-enhancing directorships in the City, the man who was constantly at Mrs Thatcher's side for seven years has finally made up his mind.

Powell will leave Foreign Office on July 6, his 50th birthday. He is taking a senior, full-time job with Jardine Matheson, the international trading conglomerate with operations based in the Far East, principally Hong Kong. His salary is rumoured to be at least four times what he was getting when he left Number 10.

Powell's attraction to Jardine, it is thought, lies in his formidable diplomatic skills and contacts, which could be particularly useful in dealings with Peking in the run-up to the 1997 handover of Hong Kong. Carla, his Italian-born wife, is friendly with the Kwesick family, which has dominated Jardine for generations, and is said to be delighted by her husband's appointment.

Back in London last night after a battery-charging, month-long sojourn at his wife's family home, Powell declined to discuss the appointment but confirmed his departure from government service next month. "I expect to continue to have an extremely hectic life, with lots of varied work," he says.

His new direction will not include a volume of memoirs of his time at the epicentre of power. He disapproves of former government officials writing them.



● Mrs Thatcher provides further evidence that she is her own woman in choosing the recipient of the inaugural Thatcher Award, sponsored by Aims of Industry. It goes not to a political or economic heavyweight, such as Lord Joseph or Milton Friedman, but to David Marsland, professor of sociology at Brunel University. "She wanted the award to go to someone who has backed the system and done a lot for freedom and free enterprise," says Michael Ivens of Aol. "But she was adamant that he must not be famous."

Relief action

The Queen, while ageing gracefully in real life, has been accorded a Dorian Gray status in Gravesend, Kent. A Portland stone sculpture of her has just been removed from the town centre after constant complaints by councillors and townspeople that it made her look too old. Stephen Lonsdale, who did the original, has sculpted another, but he thinks the new one makes her look too young. "She now looks like she does on postage stamps," he says.

Lonsdale's original work, based on a photograph sent by Buckingham Palace, was installed three years ago in one of two blank facades on an 1887 clock tower celebrating Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. It was unveiled by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, chairman of English Heritage, who now says: "I cannot recall if it made her

look too old, but I thought the artwork could have been improved." "It did the Queen no favours," is the verdict of Peter Hart, who was mayor at the time. Lonsdale philosophically says: "I am going to place the original work above the entrance to my garage. Perhaps in years to come people will appreciate it."

Just sign here

Hilary Spurling, biographer of writers Ivy Compton-Burnett and Paul Scott, is turning to the world of art, with a book on Matisse. She is just back from Russia, home to the finest collection of Matisse's in the world.



where the East-West thaw has opened up sources previously closed to the inquisitive outsider. She has already broadened her scope by becoming theatre critic of *The Spectator*, a job in which she has had the support of her husband, the art critic and novelist, John Spurling.

Spurling recounts how Sergei Shchukin, the Russian art dealer who bought the bulk of Matisse's work from his Paris studio, used to select his purchases. "He would walk into the studio and pick a canvas still wet with paint," she

says. "Matisse would remonstrate, saying the painting was not yet finished, only for Shchukin to tell him he didn't mind, it was the canvas he wanted."

Never satisfied

Apparently stung by accusations of elitism over the £1,000-a-head concert he organised for the Salisbury Cathedral spire appeal last year, Edward Heath is charging a maximum £25 this year. Quite a bargain, for the concert, in the cathedral on June 22, will feature the National Symphony Orchestra, the BBC Chorus and pianist Murray Perahia. With, of course, Heath on the podium.

But tickets are still not selling as well as might be hoped. Heath refuses to be drawn on whether he should have stayed with the more expensive formula, merely noting that the 1989 and 1990 concerts he conducted raised a total of more than £250,000 for the spire.

Last year Alan Richardson, editor of the *Salisbury Cathedral News*, called for a boycott of the "international glitterati" (guests included David Rockefeller and Helmut Schmidt) and suggested, instead, the comfort of the "local hostelry and a meat sandwich". Will he take the same line over this year's £75-a-head champagne reception at Heath's house?

● After two months as Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Carey is still receiving some odd congratulations. One schoolboy, the archbishop reports, told him how much he had enjoyed watching his televised "entombment", while a taxi driver offered best wishes on his "entrenchment". All of which has led David Winter, former head of religious broadcasting at the BBC, to suggest the abandonment of the term "entrenchment", which is no longer used even in the Vatican. He suggests, instead, "installation", though he concedes it may sound like putting in central heating.



UP AND DOWN IN ULSTER

Nothing much can be gleaned about the present state of the Brooke initiative on Northern Ireland from the daily reports. As the talks about talks enter their sixth week, the phrases "hopes rise" and "hopes fade" are in standing time in every newspaper office. But this amazing seesaw cannot continue much longer.

"Hopes rose" when the talks kicked off on April 30. They faded when the first plenary session was postponed on May 7. They were "getting somewhere", according to the Northern Ireland secretary on May 9; "on the verge of collapse" next day, "rescued" by John Major on May 15. Hopes faded again on May 17 as what was agreed was called in question, and again on May 20 at the start of the chairmanship dispute.

Then there was "excellent progress" on May 21, but a bad day on May 30 as the Unionists rejected Lord Carrington as chairman. May 31 was a up day, as Ian Paisley insisted that he and his colleagues would not be bombed from the conference table. There, roughly, matters stand.

Up to a point the art of negotiation requires such shenanigans. They can be read as either pessimistic or optimistic signs, according to taste. For the pessimist, the Unionists have decided to make a mountain of every molehill, until their counterparts run out of time or patience. For the optimist, the "no surrender" mentality of the province's Protestants requires a show of toughness; and the Unionist negotiators have to build their credibility by demonstrating that they are no pushovers. Only hard men can deliver hard solutions.

Most Britons outside the province pray that the talks succeed, but the pessimists are more likely right. The weakness of the Brooke process is that all the participants have too much to lose. The Republic fears turning what has become largely a romantic issue south of the border into one of unpredictable vehemence. The moderates of the SDLP have to worry about being outflanked by Sinn Féin and the gunmen behind it. The Unionists fear not only their own extremists,

but the myths of betrayal that lie behind them. Power-sharing, the *sine qua non* of real progress, means just that — and they find it an unalluring prospect. And those participants in the negotiations who are Westminster MPs know that they must soon face re-election.

For politicians like Ian Paisley, governing has ceased to be the purpose of politics. In their present role, the Unionists enjoy the power of the veto effectively granted to them by successive generations of English politicians, a non-returnable "orange card". They have none of the responsibility that goes with choosing, with governing. Mr Brooke is trying to resolve these contradictions in his own unique style, decency and straight-dealing being his main weapons. But he seems no nearer success. He needs now to consider a change of tactics.

The British government is not devoid of leverage. There is, first, the annual £2 billion of subsidy that the rest of Britain grants to Northern Ireland. Public spending on industry per head is six times higher than in England; on law and order more than three times higher; even on education half as high again. Without these subsidies, the province's economy would be as damaged as surely as the uneasy peace would be if it were not for the presence of the British army.

Secondly, Westminster provides the government in Belfast: its ministers, its legislation, its civil servants. But it need not do so for ever. Hope can rise and hope can fall; but at the end of the day, some hope there must be if the British government is to persevere.

The government ought now to set a date at which it will abandon the search for a consensus solution, and impose on the province the best pattern of power-sharing self-government that London can devise. Northern Ireland electors would have to make of it whatever they could. Were the politicians of the province to continue in their obduracy despite such an ultimatum, no dispassionate observer would blame Britain for the consequences.

OUT OF HARMONY ON VAT

If sovereignty means anything, it means the right of a government to set taxes without asking the permission of a superior authority. If a frontier-free European Community is to mean anything worth having, it must mean widening the opportunities for talents, goods and services to compete freely. The proposed EC-wide minimum rates for VAT, to be debated by European finance ministers in Luxembourg today, do not meet those tests. The scheme is both an unnecessary violation of sovereignty and a regulatory brake on intra-European competition. Norman Lamont intends to oppose it, and he is right to do so.

He will come under heavy pressure to give in. Once again, it is a case of 11-1. Once again, the government will be accused by its EC partners of playing Margaret Thatcher's old *non-communautaire* tune. Since this latest bid to roll the EC playing field flat will have little practical effect on Britain's tax regime, they will ask what has happened to John Major's famous pragmatism. And they will wax indignant that Britain, of all countries, is sabotaging the chances of a frontier-free Europe in 1993.

The Commission's case is that governments will refuse to scrap frontier controls so long as VAT levels in the 12 states differ too widely. Companies could not survive a truly open market and shoppers would erode tax revenues by crossing borders to shop in low-VAT countries. Taxmen, on this argument, need frontiers to allocate VAT revenues between governments when goods cross frontiers. Governments use them to protect their companies from lower VAT rates next door. The need disappears only when the rules are uniform.

The Commission's preferred solution was for governments to levy VAT in the country of origin and for Brussels-imposed uniform VAT rates to get rid of the need for customs checks. But last year it reluctantly aban-

doned this plan, if only for the time being, and accepted that exports will continue to be zero-rated by each community country. VAT will be paid by the importer at the national rate, with taxmen in each country checking the importers' books. This process means that frontiers are not required to police the tax. So there is no need to impose a minimum VAT rate to get rid of them.

That leaves the second claim. The target is cross-border shopping, and the aim to stop countries competing by lowering VAT rates to attract customers from others. This comes out of the same stable as the "social dumping" argument which decries as unfair the different wages, work practices and prices which help Portugal, say, to catch up with Germany. The Commission denies that this is harmonisation — the new word is "approximation" — and even says that since governments are free to set even higher rates, sovereignty is preserved.

Only in Brussels could such sophistry meet with respect. To set a tax floor is to limit the right of national governments to determine fiscal policy. In a genuinely frontier-free Europe, cross-border shopping would put consumer pressure on governments to narrow the gaps between their respective VAT-rates — and narrow them downwards. That would be good for consumers and for Europe's competitiveness in the wider world. Markets, not Brussels, should counteract the natural tendencies of governments to spend more and more. This leaves them free to do so if that was genuinely the choice of their electorates. The best route to convergence, as Britain has argued, is via competition. For all the technicalities, the issues are as simple as they are basic: those of sovereign rights and market freedoms. The British approach is solidly in Europe's interest. Mr Lamont should stand his ground.

DAYS OF GOLDEN DREAMS

In the beginning was the Week. Genesis records how God decided to fill the void in six days — or seven, counting His day off. He has lately been much imitated. Today is the start of National Housing Week, an attempt to fill the alleged void in government policy on the use of town planning to create more public-sector housing — a detail God forgot.

The authorities differ on the origins of the recent craze for National Days or Weeks for This and That, given that the divine model was no sooner invented than neglected. Most of those to whom devising Weeks comes naturally will have fond youthful memories of Bob-a-Job Week, to which Christian Aid Week seems an obvious successor. But National Arthritis Week, or even National Sleep-out Week, are not so much for doing actual good as for drawing attention to the need for others to do good, which is more satisfying.

If not from Bob-a-Job Week, then the fashion may date back to 1957, which the World Meteorological Office decided to name International Geophysical Year in order to promote weather-forecasting. World Refugee Year soon followed, then World Mental Health Year. Year followed Year until the International Year of the Child in 1979, at which point the UN General Assembly, recognising a threat to world peace if ever there was one, demanded the designation of International Years "only on the most important occasions".

The UN urged, in all other cases, designations of briefer duration. Cue for The Week — except as briefer durations promptly

started to proliferate. Years happened no less often. But there is an iron law which defeats all human effort to put the world to rights by Days, Weeks or Years (or, more lately, Decades). The Genesis trick was a one-off: ever since, the more ambitious the scope, the less it will achieve.

On St Valentine's Day or St Mother's Day, the modest aim of getting A to think kindly about B for a few seconds a year is universally acknowledged a success, despite the knowledge that they are a nuisance designed solely to benefit the greetings-card industry. At the other extreme the United Nations International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (which is now, believe it or not, at full steam) is likely to eradicate nothing but the Unesco International Cultural Decade. To have two such fatuous schemes at once merely guarantees that nobody will do anything about either.

The ultimate campaign to put the world to rights by designated periods is surely the Pope's current Decade of Evangelisation. It appears to mean making the world a better place, and the time by which this is to be completed is to do with the number of noughts there will be in the date just under nine years from now. His Decade therefore covers everybody and everything, including a tidy deadline. In the presence of such all-embracing Papal Aggression there is no need for any lesser campaign, by day, week, year or decade, to attend to the particulars. Except that thereafter the achievement of heaven on earth will have to be commemorated annually. International Paradise Day?

Unions' interest in future of ICI

From Lord Briginshaw

Sir, There are public interests that should be brought to weigh on the minds of supporters of Lord Hanson as they contemplate some form of association between ICI and Hanson.

The creation of an enterprise large enough to compete more effectively for Britain in markets across the world might well be a good thing, yet there is a corollary to being a "player" on such a scale. It is that the business created would very obviously be a matter of national interest. The prospect of such an interest should properly be assessed as one falling in the public domain and should not be left solely to the narrower analysis of the financial markets.

The government must come off its pretence that the public interest can essentially be defined by the markets. Here, their responsibility is to prevent those markets from being seduced by the prospects of cost-cutting exercises, large scale redundancies and the contracting-out of

research and development work in particular, which might look good in the short term on a balance sheet, but which will, in the longer term, prove unhelpful.

In taking its view the government should forgo the habit of a lifetime and listen attentively to trade unions who have a longer-term interest in the prosperity of our industrial enterprises, and to those who point out that the purchase of expertise in an international research and development "auction" is fundamentally inefficient.

In return for the short-term ability to please the financial markets by accepting the yearly balance sheet as a lowest common denominator, the power is lost forever to control and keep stable the relationship between the cost and the worth of research and development.

Yours faithfully,
BRIGINSHAW,
House of Lords,
May 29.

Losses at Lloyds

From Mr W. P. E. Bennett

Sir, I am a broker and a working Name at Lloyds. As what might be termed a "professional", I have never ceased to be amazed by how lightly some outside Names take on the awesome commitment of unlimited liability, in what Bernard Levin (May 24) calls "an elegant form of gambling".

No one, one would assume, would put his shirt on the line without careful consideration, since to become a Name in the first place requires not insubstantial wealth.

There are many different types of insurance written in Lloyd's with vastly different degrees of risk and reward. If a Name has a heavy commitment on catastrophe reinsurance syndicates he is, in gambling terms, a high-roller, and he takes the consequences accordingly.

That is the nature of the game. Some are learning the bitter lessons of their naivety and, dare I say it, their greed. Can they really expect sympathy from the non-gambling public?

When the smoke clears those Names who are left will be part of a better organisation; they will be fully aware of their commitment and will be more discerning in their risk-taking. In short, they will be more

professional. Opportunities will undoubtedly be there for us to prosper anew.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BENNETT,
75 Waterford Road, SW6.

From Mr Tom Benyon

Sir, Mr Colebridge, Chairman of Lloyd's, was right to say (May 27) that insurance is cyclical and that Names have enjoyed good past years. What he omitted to say was that there are three types of syndicates — good, average and poor — and that 70 per cent of the losses have been availed on to around 30 per cent of the Names in the latter category.

Now Names watch aghast as agents denude themselves of their professional indemnity cover; so those seeking redress against alleged malpractice will be suing fruitlessly. At the same time Lloyd's proclaims it has no duty of care.

Lloyd's seems to be descending rapidly, in the words of Mr Colebridge's forebear, Samuel Taylor, "through caverns measureless to man, down to a sunless sea". And, tragically, unless speedy action is taken, there it will stay.

Yours faithfully,
TOM BENYON
(Chairman, Warrilow Names),
The Old Rectory,
Adstock, Buckinghamshire.

Science 'gold standard'

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of Strathclyde

Sir, It would have been more honest if the distinguished science masters from the independent schools (letter, May 28) had declared their vested interest in retaining A levels. It is at least their business, their industry and their livelihood which they perceive to be at stake and they should admit that before parading specious arguments in favour of early specialisation.

The arguments in support of A levels have been discredited by

many bodies with wider interests in the educational well-being of this country — not least the Royal Society, the Advisory Council on Science and Technology and the Engineering Council, each of which has recently pronounced in favour of the broader qualifications.

A little more attention to moral standards and a little less to gold would be in order.

Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM HILLS,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
University of Strathclyde,
Glasgow, G1.

Operation Solomon

From Mr Harvey Bratt

Sir, Rosemary Righter ("Home go the wanderers to a strange promised land", May 27) underplays the real reason for Operation Solomon — Israel's rescue of the Jewish "Falasha" population from Ethiopia. Israel has since statehood been able and willing to offer Jews worldwide the safety of a homeland now afforded to the Falasha population. In the 1930s and 1940s no country was willing to offer the Jews of central and eastern Europe the haven which would have avoided the destruction of six million of their number.

A prime *raison d'être* of the Jewish state is as just such a haven, illustrated since 1948 by the ingathering of Jews from Yemen and other Arab countries, the influx of Jews from the Soviet Union (now reaching proportions which no European country would permit) and its 1984 rescue of Jews from Ethiopia. Hence the Law of Return, passed in the early years of statehood, which now permits the implementation of moving and spectacular operations such as that seen over the weekend of May 25-26.

Were it not for Israel's existence and willingness to practically pursue the logic of Jewish legislation, and airlift an entire section of its people, would any other country do so? Sir, I am sure that the answer is no and that a further part of the Jewish population would face the same fate as that of the Jews of central and eastern Europe 50 years ago.

Yours faithfully,
HARVEY BRATT,
Charles House,
110 Finchley Road, NW3,
May 27.

Village homes

From Mr Gordon Gutteridge

Sir, Mr Patrick Forman (May 21) takes a welcome critical look at efforts to provide sensibly priced rural housing without benefiting speculators and wealthy incomers.

It is quite possible to offer homes for first-time buyers in rural communities at 20 to 30 per cent less than current market prices, even without the help of housing associations and government hand-outs; most especially if we can, indeed, look for a relaxation of planning controls. I am also advised that it is perfectly possible to come up with legal covenants that inhibit instant resale and the profit-taking that would take such properties out of the low-cost market.

Why not have cooperation between local councils and developers, including housing associations, whereby the councils assume, by agreement, the right to nominate applicants for affordable homes? The criteria under which they would function could be made plain to all — i.e., those who do not already own or have an interest in any other property and, perhaps in descending order, indigenous young marrieds, young marrieds, young people with jobs or job offers in the community and retirees wishing to return home.

Yours sincerely,
G. GUTTERIDGE (Director),
Low Cost Homes Ltd.,
4 Southernhay West,
Exeter,
Devon.

Warnings ignored on children's care

From Lady Wagner

Sir, Had the government paid more attention to the recommendations made by the Independent Review into Residential Care in 1988, some of the problems that have now arisen with regard to children's homes in Staffordshire (report, May 30) might have been avoided.

The review covered all aspects of residential care, including residential care for children. Recommendation 16 said:

Information about the agency's complaints procedure should be made available to children and parents. Children in all forms of residential care should have access to an independent advocate. Consideration should be given to extending the system of guardian *ad litem* to enable families and children to request a guardian *ad litem* to safeguard children's interests.

The report also recommended that the Department of Health should draw up national guidelines for the registration and inspection of residential establishments and should give equal attention to standards of accommodation, quality of life and the qualifications of management and staff. It further recommended that to ensure independence and impartiality no agency should undertake the inspection of its own residential establishments.

Shortly after the report was published the Wagner Development Group was set up to try to ensure that the review was fully considered and conscious decisions made about its recommendations. It is still in being and one of its sub-groups is working on a charter for children and young people living in groups, under the chairmanship of Barbara Kahn.

Credit is due to the government for establishing the "Caring in Homes" initiative, with a grant of £2.2 million, aimed at improving life for people in residential homes by providing training for staff in homes, better information for the public in making choices and better management of homes among its objects. A conference is shortly to be held to make public the interim results of the work that has already been done.

Why is there sudden discussion in

the national press about a service which should concern us all only at times of crisis? Must it always take a scandal to make the importance of good quality residential care for all who need it hit the headlines?

Yours sincerely,
GILLIAN WAGNER (Chairman, Independent Review into Residential Care, 1986-8),
10 Physic Place,
Royal Hospital Road, SW3,
May 31.

From Dr T. K. MacLachlan

Sir, If the DHSS was honest enough to publish all the tragedies and mistakes in residential child care that it is aware of, the public could then decide whether it wishes to abuse children further by allowing the department to underfund the care of children. We could all ask ourselves why the carers who have the lowest status, the lowest pay and pitiful training, have been expected to be successful.

In Britain, in the field of child abuse, most of the finance and attention has been directed to investigation and very little to rehabilitation of the abused child. Services are being cut for those in greatest need under all sorts of guises, whatever ministers may say about efficiency and better management.

A generation of children is needed now who have had their deprivations and abuses prevented, or, at least, have had adequate replacement parenting and rehabilitation. Children whose lives have been blighted by abuse will need therapy to restore their sense of self-worth, to have their anger assuaged and their ability to trust people re-established.

Without such help, the cycle of split parenting and a feeling of abandonment will tend to be repeated from one generation to the next.

Yours faithfully,
T. K. MACLACHLAN,
(Consultant Child Psychiatrist),
Brookside Family Consultation Clinic,
3 Denet Place,
Lansfield Road, Cambridge,
May 31.

Secrecy on the pill

From Mrs Victoria Gillick

Sir, The sad case of the 12-year-old girl given leave by the courts to have an abortion against her mother's wishes (reports, May 14, 21) once again brings to the fore the controversy over parental rights and responsibilities regarding the medication of their under-age children.

In that particular case the parent was at least aware of the treatment that was proposed; her wishes were fully considered, even if they were finally over-ruled by the judge. A great many more parents, however, are not being consulted when treatment being prescribed to their children involves long-term contraceptive drugs.

Every year thousands of parents are kept in ignorance by doctors, despite the Law Lords' judgement in 1985 (Gillick v. DHSS) that it would be "most unusual" to prescribe contraceptives to under-age girls without their parents' knowledge and consent. Six years after that judgement, birth-control agencies continue to advertise their unconditional "confidential" services to the young. Some of them allow children to keep their treatment secret from their own GPs.

Marital contracts

From Mr N. R. MacNicol

Sir, Mr E. J. Windham-Bellord (May 28) asks why the Law Society's proposed marriage contract should be any more enforceable than the marriage vows traditionally taken in church. His point acquires even more force to a lawyer when it is appreciated that the marriage vows constitute not a contract, but a covenant.

Too young to fight?

From Mr J. W. Strachan

Sir, I wonder what proportion of your readers share the implications expressed by Lord Harvington (May 24).

As a piping treble in a school choir in the early days of World War I (in words translated, I think, from the Greek) I joined in singing:

War comes well to a lad,
Till he is old and he should be foremost,
While in his hair are entwined
Blossoms and flowers of spring.

I forget whether mothers of the choristers applauded.
Yours faithfully,
W. J. STRACHAN,
10 Pleasant Road,
Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire,
May 25.

From Mr P. R. McKenna

Sir, We of 441 Class HMS Scotia, Ayrshire, all joined the Royal Navy during the last war as boy signalmen and served firstly on HMS Foundryant in Portsmouth harbour. Most of us were 16 years old.

Our financial remuneration was six shillings (30p) a fortnight, less 1s 4d (74p) for two bars of hard-soap.

The last wooden ships with iron men. Sorry — boys!
Yours faithfully,
P. R. MCKENNA,
5 Alexandra Terrace,
Teignmouth, Devon,
May 27.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

The Brook Advisory Centres, in their annual report for 1989-90, showed that their Birmingham clinics maintained total secrecy from GPs at the client's request in 70 per cent of the 500 cases of under-age clients dealt with. The report said that the General Medical Council's guidelines on confidentiality "require urgent revision". For the GMC to agree to this would bring the council and every doctor into direct conflict with the law lords' judgement, which repeatedly emphasised that secrecy from parents should be maintained only in the "most exceptional cases".

Does this policy of secrecy constitute merely a minor breach of medical ethics, or are the Brook centres making a public mockery of the rule of law itself? If the secretary of state refuses to recognise the seriousness of the situation and chooses instead to prevaricate, what must parents and GPs do to defend themselves and to ensure that the judgement of the House of Lords is upheld?

Yours faithfully,
VICTORIA GILICK,
2 Old Market,
Wisebich,
Cambridgeshire.

A contract may be repudiated by either party if the other party fails to keep his promises. A covenant, familiar in land law or the Bible, is a promise at large (not just to the other party but to all the witnesses, including God) that the vow (for better or worse) will be kept until death.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL MACNICOL,
9 Church Lane,
Greenham, Oakham, Rutland.

Juries and libel

From his Honour Judge Hywel ap Robert

Sir, David Pannick (May 28) proposes trial of defamation cases by judges. Quite so, but they should be county court judges. The cases are not worth High Court time and they do not demand High Court skills.

Divorce was once strictly reserved to the High Court. Now divorce proceedings must be commenced on the county court. So should defamation cases be.

At a stroke the worst blemish on the administration of justice would be removed, and the outrageous damages, costs and delay would be reduced.

Yours faithfully,
HYWEL AP ROBERT,
Cefn Bryn, 36 Heol Plymouth,
Penarth, South Glamorgan,
May 28.

Pressing enquiry

From Mr Peter D. J. Wood

Sir, We talk of "selling refrigerators to Eskimos", but should not some sort of accolade be awarded to the salesperson(s) who persuaded most of the hotels in this country to buy electric trouser-presses for each bedroom?

I have never had reason to use one of these ubiquitous contraptions, nor can I find anyone who has. Can somebody tell me why they are there?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
P. D. J. WOOD,
2 St John's Road,
Sevenoaks, Kent,
May 27.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 1: The Prince Edward, Chairman of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Special Projects Group, today undertook a number of engagements in the City of Derby.

This morning His Royal Highness visited the Noel Baker Community School, Chadwell Branch of J Sainsbury plc, McDonald Engineering Ltd and attended a lunch in support of the Award in the Assembly Rooms.

The Prince Edward this afternoon visited Birch plc's office development in Stuart Street, Pickford's House Museum, BDC Technical Services Ltd, Hassel Homes development site in Mickleover and Derby High School.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Derbyshire (Colonel Peter Hilton).

Lieutenant Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

June 1: The Princess Royal, Visiting Stratford-upon-Avon, this morning visited the Hospice at Denny and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Stirling and Falkirk (Lieutenant Colonel James Stirling-Gardner).

Afterwards Her Royal Highness, Honorary Freeman of Falkirk District, attended a Freedom Ceremony and luncheon at Falkirk Town Hall.

This afternoon The Princess Royal attended the Stratford-upon-Avon Hospice Garden Party and Falkirk District Festival "Spring Fling" in Calder House Park.

Mrs Charles Ritchie was in attendance.

June 2: Mr Andrew Kemp was received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, attended the Regimental Remembrance Day lunch, Service of Remembrance and Parade at Wellington Barracks, London SW1.

Captain George Roche was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

June 1: Princess Alexandra, Patron, today attended the Thatching Service in York Minster to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire, Sir Maudie Worsley.

Rear Admiral Sir John Garnier was in attendance.

Marriages

Mr J. James and the Hon Mary Ridley

The marriage took place Saturday at St Mary's, Stanington, Morpeth, Northumberland, of Mr John James, son of Mr and Mrs P.L. James, of Meadon Hall, Hertfordshire, to the Hon Mary Ridley, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Ridley of Blagdon, Northumberland, Canon Norman Barnett and the Rev B.G. Sullivan officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tamsin Barrett, Emily Dickson, Joshua Cole, Felix Patterson and Alexander Cherry. Mr David Shukman was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr T.M. Joiner and the Hon Sarah Gardner

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, of Mr Timothy Joiner, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Joiner, of Gustard Wood, Wheatthampstead, Hertfordshire, to the Hon Sarah Gardner, eldest daughter of Mr Kevin Gardner and Baroness Gardner of Parke, of Knightsbridge, London.

The Rev Michael Holland and Father Robert Bulbeck, SJ, officiated and the Rev Dr John Tudor gave an address.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Joanna Gardner. Mr David Halsey was best man.

A reception was held at Steeple Aston Village Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in England.

Mr D.P.C. Riley and Miss H.L. Crill

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity Church, Jersey, Channel Islands, of Mr Patrick Riley, son of Mr and Mrs D.B. Riley, of Johannesburg, South Africa, to Miss Helena Crill, youngest daughter of Sir Peter and Lady Crill, of Jersey. The Rev Anthony Keogh and Father Edward Corbould, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lucy Dawson, Katherine Bentley, Georgina Davies, Sarah Bentley, Robert Tyrwhitt and Miss Julia Riley. Dr Andrew Irwin was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D.N.M. Beavie and Miss R.H.F. Eames

The engagement is announced between the late Mr D.M. Beavie and of Mrs Beavie, of Heughead, Angus, and Rachel daughter of Mr and Mrs J.M. Eames, of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.

Mr W.L. Christie and Mrs A.K.V. Howard

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Captain Hector Christie and of Lady Jean Christie, of Lambourn, Berkshire, and Mrs Amanda Howard, daughter of Mr and Mrs Derek Nimmo, of Kensington, London.

Mr E.E. Elliott and Miss C.J. Lawrence

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Rupert Edmund Ivo, son of Mr and Mrs Teddy Elliott, of Pulborough, West Sussex, and Catherine Jane, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Murray Lawrence, of Woking, Surrey.

Dr D. Hadfield and Miss S. Kingshill

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Dr D. Hadfield, of Glossop, Derbyshire, and Sophia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Kingshill, of Shoreham, Kent.

Dr E.W. Leatham and Miss M.S. Pryme

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Dr E.W. Leatham, of Rookwood Lane Farmhouse, West Wittering, Chichester, and Melanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. Pryme, of Talbot Woods, Bournemouth.

Mr A.G. Oaslow and Miss E.J. Owen

The engagement is announced between the late Mr A.G. Oaslow, of Rookwood Lane Farmhouse, West Wittering, Chichester, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.B. Owen, of Appleby-in-Westmoreland, Cumbria.

Mr M.G. Barlow and Dr A. Chishick

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 1, at Reading Register Office, between Mr Gavin Barlow, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Barlow, of Minard, Argyle, and Dr Alice Chishick, daughter of Mrs Lovelady Chishick, and the late Mr Sidney Chishick, of Blacknest, Alton, Hampshire.

Mr D. Fairbanks, Jr and Miss V. Shelton

The marriage took place on Thursday, May 30, 1991, at St Thomas's Episcopal Church, New York, USA, between Mr Douglas Fairbanks, Jr, and Miss Vera Shelton. The Rev John Andrew conducted the service.

Mr R.C. Ireland and Miss V. Woodger

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Penna, of Mr Richard Ireland and Miss Victoria Woodger.

Mr S. Jagot-Lacharme and Miss C. Major

The marriage took place on Saturday, June 1, at St Vincent's RC Church, Altrincham, Cheshire, of Mr Serge Jagot-Lacharme, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs Gilbert Jagot-Lacharme, to Miss Carol Marie Major, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Dudley Major, of Moberley, Cheshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Laura Ochoa, Emma Everard, Tabitha Davies, Sarah Bentley, Robert Tyrwhitt and Miss Julia Riley. Dr Andrew Irwin was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J.R. Paton and Miss S.E. Lloyd

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Dr J.R. Paton, of St Albans, and Sarah, of Fairfield Road, Winchester, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Lloyd, of Court Henry, Drydown, Carmarthen.

Mr L.S. Ridgley and Miss J.G. Twiner

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Mr and Mrs R.R.K. Paton, of St Albans, and Sarah, of Fairfield Road, Winchester, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Lloyd, of Court Henry, Drydown, Carmarthen.

Mr C.E.M. Sylvester and Miss C.E. Wheatley

The engagement is announced between the late Mr Mr and Mrs R.R.K. Paton, of St Albans, and Sarah, of Fairfield Road, Winchester, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Lloyd, of Court Henry, Drydown, Carmarthen.

OBITUARIES

SIR ANGUS WILSON

Sir Angus Wilson, CBE, novelist, short story writer and professor of English literature at the University of East Anglia from 1966 to 1978, died on May 31 in a nursing home at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, aged 77. He was born on August 11, 1913.

UNFAMILIAR though the judgement had come to seem in his latter years, Sir Angus Wilson was the nearest that Great Britain came in the post-war period to producing a major practitioner of fiction. His reputation had faded of late, undoubtedly in part because he had been stricken with disease and consequently inactive for a period of time lengthy enough to have taken him out of the public eye. But that his work, and especially his earliest work — in which he tried to revive the "traditional" novel — will be looked at again with critical seriousness is not open to doubt. Indeed the process of putting his work before the public, so that a reevaluation can be made, has already begun.

A number of his novels are due to be reissued in Penguin. Two of the best known of these, *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* and *The Middle Age of Mrs Eliot*, are to be made into films. Meanwhile, his critical books are still gratefully read and his brilliant lectures are still remembered by those lucky enough to have heard them.

Angus Frank Johnstone Wilson was born at Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex. His childhood was not a happy one; he gave an incomparable, brief account of it in the *Spectator* essay that deserves reprinting, "Bexhill and After", in 1958. His parents, a shrewd Scot and the daughter of a South African jeweller, were already middle-aged at the time of his birth and he had five much older brothers. There was a reasonable private income but Wilson senior liked to gamble, putting the family into a position of genteel poverty — as well as compelling it to move hurriedly from place to place. Wilson early knew the full meaning of "doing a bit".

Both parents were given to histrionics, a trait he inherited and put to good use. He was educated at a series of prep schools, and then at Westminster School, where was known as "the mad boy" and "the boy with hair" because of his (often wilfully) eccentric behaviour and ostentatiously scruffy appearance.

He drew freely and skilfully upon all these boyhood experiences in his fiction. By 1932, when he went up to Merton College, Oxford, to read history, his mother had died — and he had discovered, too, that he had been much more attached to her than he realised.

He took a good degree, thought of but renounced the notion of taking up acting as a career, drifted from job to job (including one helping his elder brother run a restaurant) and finally landed up (1936) in the British Museum's Department of Printed Books. He mixed quite easily and built up a reputation as a mimic and buffoon; but he felt uneasy because he found himself unable to come to terms with his

homosexuality. He could obtain nothing lasting from the affairs he had, which, in his earlier days, at least, tended to land him in damaging emotional involvements.

In 1942 Wilson went to the Foreign Office at which he was engaged on secret work until 1946, when he returned to the British Museum. Here he was given the immediate task of replacing some of the 300,000 books destroyed in the Blitz. He had been suffering from semi-crippling attacks of nervous anxiety for some years when, in November 1946, he took to writing short stories at the weekends — which he spent in the country — as a partial cure. His friend the painter Robin Ridsdale showed some of these to Cyril Connolly, editor of the prestigious *Horizon*, and Connolly started to print them.

The British short story was then, as it usually has been, in the doldrums. Publishers of collections seldom broke even and they were regarded as a drug on the market. But Fred Warburg's lunch about *The Wrong Set* (1949) proved correct: this collection looked likely to institute a renaissance of the form. That did not happen; but these stories have lasted and no representative anthology of the form, whether national or international, could properly be complete without at least one. They were



for the most part beautifully judged satires on pretentious people, but were never lacking in depth or compassion. Some critics have even felt that Wilson never bettered them and that the short form suited him best.

Wilson will be partly judged on this work, which was unique in its mixture of sharp, accurate social observation and presentation of character in depth. It is likely, too, that he will be found to have produced his finest work in the decade after the publication of his second collection of stories, *Such Darling Dodos* (1950). His superb critical book *Emile Zola* (1952), thoroughly revised in 1965, was followed by his two major novels, *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* (1956) and *The Middle Age of Mrs Eliot* (1958).

He left the British Museum Reading Room, where he had been deputy superintendent since 1949, in 1955 in order to devote himself to full-time writing.

Henrietta and After (1952) had been his first novel. Moving and humane, it dealt with the predicament of a married homosexual novelist, Bernard Sands. This was certainly in the liberal tradition of E.M. Forster (Wilson tended to be irritatedly disingenuous when trying to shrug off this powerful influence, which he nonetheless admitted had been crucial), and, even if it seems

are a bit obtrusive, it remains in retrospect a mature and deeply felt work. But its two successors, novels of altogether larger canvas, are superior. They are important not least because they embody a deliberate intent to emulate the values and the techniques of the traditional novel as it had emerged from the hands of George Eliot. Whether such a revival was possible or not, or whether (as Gore Vidal continues to insist) the novel is dead, and was dead then, is clearly still a matter for debate; but *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* and *The Middle Age of Mrs Eliot* are undoubtedly a factor in that debate.

At present not in fashion, they live on in the work of such novelists as A.S. Byatt and they are, at the least, impressive if not monumental. They may well represent the most valiant, intelligent and able effort yet made in English fiction in the second part of this century to revive the tradition.

Wilson's novels from *The Old Men at the Zoo* (1961) onwards have not been judged as wholly successful although they were often welcomed by reviewers at the time of their issue. As he himself stated, he tried to become an experimental (the word he used) novelist, experimenting in particular with pastiche and animal — and plant — imagery. He felt that critics had missed out on the modernistic elements in such novels as *Late Call* (1964), "failing to see innumerable jokes, allusions, pastiches and other non-traditional techniques." The truth may be, however, that although these later novels are very distinguished in parts they fail because they fall between the two stools of a possibly over-self-conscious desire to be regarded as "modern" and natural abilities of a more traditional sort. Critics were often embarrassed by the "non-traditional" elements in his later works, such as *Setting the World on Fire* (1980), where there is a sense of strain.

Wilson's chief energies increasingly went into his role as critic and lecturer. In 1963 he became a very successful lecturer at the University of East Anglia and he was made professor in 1966. He had been Ewing lecturer at the University of California at Los Angeles (1960) and from then on held a series of distinguished American appointments as visiting lecturer or professor (at such universities as those of Georgia, Chicago and Johns Hopkins). He was also Leslie Stephen lecturer at Cambridge (1962-3).

He was an immense success, his lectures being models of dramatic and enthusiastic lucidity, and he was as great a success on the many campuses he visited. His acting abilities, perhaps frustrated earlier in life, came to the fore in his shrewd and robust attacks on the theorists and the most of his work had dwindled, granting him a pension to supplement his meagre earnings. The University of East Anglia also raised several thousand pounds for its emeritus professor.

Angus Wilson was a man who thoroughly deserved the many honours he received (FRSL, 1958; CBE, 1968; CLIT, 1972; a knighthood, 1980; and numerous honorary doctorates from universities here and abroad). His reputation cannot but increase from this point onwards; he is indisputably a part of the history of the development of the English literature he loved so much.

Richard Harries

Expressing religion through art

The following is an edited version of a sermon preached at a service for artists by the Bishop of Oxford at St James's, Piccadilly, before the opening of the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts.

ALL works of art have an implicit spirituality. Artists themselves know this, for the artistic endeavour is often pursued as passionately, wholeheartedly and single-mindedly as a religious vocation. The work in progress is that into which the whole self is poured. Viewers also know this spiritual dimension. For art can be deeply satisfying not only at an emotional and aesthetic level but in a way which touches our central sense of what it is to be alive. Indeed for some people the arts can become a substitute religion: an inspiration and solace in a heartless world.

The spiritual dimension of art takes expression first of all in its form. There is no art without form and this form reflects the divine patterning of the universe: the balance and arrangement, the light and shade, the colour and contrast, the lines and shapes, the texture and feel come together in a particular form or series of forms. According to the Book of Genesis, in the beginning the earth was "without form and void" until the spirit of God moved over this primeval chaos. So wherever we look in creation, at sub-atomic particles, cells or multi-cellular organisms, we see structure, rationality, form. We look at a piece of crystal or a leaf and are moved by a mystery which is at once infinitely complex and miraculously precise. Art partakes of and reflects the divine ordering of a universe.

The Spirit of God within us works on the chaos of our instinctual drives and the void of unstructured experience to produce paintings and sculptures. Out of

a rock Michelangelo's prisoners arise, because the divine logos, the principle of rationality and order and structure at work from the beginning of creation is present too in the work of the artist's mind and hands.

There is no art without form. Equally, in all but the most abstract work (and perhaps even here) there is content: some aspect of the created order is caught and held in the sunlight of human awareness. The visual arts can move us by catching the vivid and particular "isness" of some transitory scene, some evanescent moment of a flower or face or vista. This involves the artist in a profound act of self-transcendence, in seeing what is "there". However much an artist uses his imagination, it is an imagination opened up to and seeking the truth of the reality of what is before it; and what is before us always partakes of the *mysterium tremendum* of what exists, because the power of being holds it in existence.

An imagination at work in this way is an act of love. Stanley Spencer, who as much as anyone used his imagination to absorb the world into his own strange vision, still recognised that this was an attempt to respond to what is actually there in all its particularity. As he once put it in a sermon:

When I have reached a certain degree of awareness of the "touch-me-not" quality of things I am filled with a desire to establish this thing revealing quite clearly this quality. Love is the essential power in the creation of art, and love is not a talent... it establishes once and for all time, the final and perfect identity of every created thing.

So art, creating form out of chaos and reflecting some distinct aspect of the mystery of being through an imaginative self-transcendence, has an implicit spirituality. What then of the problematical

and much abused category of religious art? Speaking within a Christian context Christian art is not so much illustration or decoration as an integral expression of belief in the Incarnation. For more than 200 years, during the period of the iconoclastic controversies, the Church argued bitterly over the function of Christian art. The arguments that eventually won the day at the Seventh Ecumenical Council in the year 787 were first, that matter is part of God's good creation, therefore paint, wood, stone and all the artist's materials, can and should be used to reveal religious truth. Second, God has disclosed himself to us in human form, so his image in paint is an essential expression of the religion of the Incarnation.

Icon painting, prepared in monastic discipline, is another theme. But Christ's coming amongst us and the artistic expression of this in the specialised tradition of icons express related truths of the widest possible significance. For as Christ's coming amongst us has implications for all human personhood, so the Church's understanding of icons suggests possibilities for all art. Christ, who fully and perfectly reveals to us the image of God in man, helps us to realise and reflect that image in ourselves.

What he is we have the potential to become. So icons disclosing God incarnate and his presence in the saints in artistic form, point up the possibility of God in all works of art. Indeed we might make so bold, at least in Church, to say that as Christ is the foundational truth of all human personality, disclosing our divine/human potential, so icons, strange and out of the mainstream of Western art though they may be, yet recall us to tell the truth that all created works of art can reflect the glory of creation and the glory of our creator.

British irises take prizes at Wisley

THE newest creations of British and American iris breeders were shown off at the British Iris Society's early summer show, held over the weekend at Wisley Gardens, Surrey (Alan Toogood writes).

Several of the difficult to grow orange-bearded varieties were much admired, including the American "Bogota". Exhibited by Mr A. Sedgwick, of Gloucester, it was judged best orange-bearded and won the Jack Verner trophy.

The show was very strong on new British varieties. The best in show, and winner of the Taylor trophy, was a buff coloured blue-bearded horned iris bred and shown by Mr C. Bartlett, of Cannington, Somerset. Horned bearded irises, in which the beard is elongated and curved up like a horn, represent a major development in breeding.

Mr Bartlett also won the Josephine Romney Town-don trophy for the best spike of blooms in the show, with a British-raised purple bearded iris named "Gwenavale".

The best vase of beardless irises was judged to be an unnamed purple Pacific Coast variety shown by Mr R. Wise, of Iwer Heath, Buckinghamshire, who gained the Hewitt trophy. Other major trophies were awarded to:

Mr J. Wood, of Strood, Kent, Queen Victoria trophy for the best vase of bearded irises; Mr A. Sedgwick, of Gloucester, Cup for the best vase of bearded irises; Mr R. Wise, of Iwer Heath, Surrey, Best vase of beardless irises.

Mr J. Wood, of Strood, Kent, Queen Victoria trophy for the best vase of bearded irises; Mr A. Sedgwick, of Gloucester, Cup for the best vase of bearded irises; Mr R. Wise, of Iwer Heath, Surrey, Best vase of beardless irises.

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Today's royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron of the British Gliding Association, will receive members of the British Gliding team at Buckingham Palace at 5.30, and as Master, will attend a dinner for Younger Brethren at Trinity House at 6.45.

The Duke of York, president, will present the Royal Aero Club annual awards for 1990 at the Landowne Club at 6.55. The Duchess of York will attend the annual dinner of the Royal Academy at Burlington House at 7.45.

Princess Margaret, as President of the Girl Guides Association, will give a reception for Queen's Guides at Kensington Palace at 5.00.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend a lively dinner of the Spectacle Makers' Company at the Mansion House at 7.20. The Duke of Kent, patron, will attend a reception at Buck's Club at 7.00.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Choir Schools' Association, will attend evensong in Wells Cathedral at 4.25 and present awards to the winner of the Choristers' Composition Competition.

Temple Grove School, Uckfield

Mr Simon Blackmore, Deputy Head of Cotuit House and "Director" of their annual *Survivre* in France, will become Head Master at the end of July. The Brewer Hall will be opened on Sports Day, Saturday, July 6, at 11am and all friends and old boys of the school will be welcome.

University news

Stirling
Dr Stephen Ingle has been appointed to the Chair of Politics.

Church heads for £80m fund target

The Church of England is on target to give more than £80 million to inner city projects over the next 20 years, according to a report published today. Church members gave almost £4 million to urban aid projects last year and have raised nearly £16 million in less than three years. There has been an "explosion of involvement" by churches in the inner cities, according to the annual report of the Church Urban Fund.

Luncheon

Lord Mayor of Westminster
The Lord Mayor of Westminster and Sir Leslie Porter were the hosts at a luncheon held yesterday at Westminster City Hall after the annual civic service in Westminster Abbey.

Service Luncheon

Federation of Old Comrades Associations of London
The Federation of Old Comrades Associations of London held its annual remembrance luncheon at Armoury House yesterday. Colonel and Alderman Sir Greville Spratt presided and the principal guest and inspecting officer was Major General S. Cooper, Commander of London District.

BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceebaa
- 6.30 BBC Breakfast News
- 9.05 Rosemary Conley's Diet and Fitness Club (r) 9.30 The Travel Show Guides: Cyprus. Penny Junor and Matthew Collins explore the popular holiday island (r)
- 10.00 News, regional news and weather
- 10.05 Children's BBC with Michael Parkinson: Playdays 10.25 Pinny's House (r) 10.35 The Hogan Family 11.00 News, regional news and weather
- 11.05 The High Chaparral: Alliance. Classic western series (r)
- 11.55 Reviving Antiques. John Fitzmaurice's wife explains how to keep the family silver gleaming (r). (Ceebaa)
- 12.00 News, regional news and weather
- 12.05 Summer People. Adrian Mills reflects on his most memorable encounters in People Today
- 12.25 Heirs and Graces: Broughton Castle. Lady Victoria Leatham reveals the mysteries of a medieval manor 12.55 Regional News and weather
- 1.00 One O'Clock News and weather
- 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceebaa)
- 1.50 Hummingbirds. Jonathan Coleman hosts a new gameshow in which members of the public are asked to sing and contestants have to guess the title of the song
- 2.15 Starsky and Hutch: Class In Crime. Seventies police series. Hutch (David Soul) sets out to trap a murderer (r)
- 3.00 Head of the Class: Alan Goss. A man thinks he has every chance of being chosen to attend Harvard. Stars Tony O'Dell
- 3.25 Bazaar. Nerys Hughes presents a pot-pouri of handy hints
- 3.50 Children's BBC with Simon Parkin: Pingy (r) 3.55 Quack Chat Show (r) 4.10 New Lessee. (Ceebaa) 4.35 Yesterday of the Earth (r) 4.55 Newsround 5.05 Blue Peter. With Yvette Fielding, Diane Louise Jordan and John Leslie
- 5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceebaa). Northern Ireland: Sportswide. 5.40 Inside Ulster
- 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. Weather 6.30 Regional news magazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours
- 7.00 Woman with a Camera. The actress takes over Terry's seat for the next two weeks. The evening she talks to the voice of Roger Rabbit, Charles Friescher, and to Glee Brancher. Music is by Kirsty MacColl
- 7.30 Family Matters: Marrying Out. Margaret Jay talks to couples about marrying outside of the boundaries imposed by religion, culture and class
- 8.00 Takeover Bid. Bruce Forsyth and Claire Sutton challenge contestants to perform teasing tasks in quest of the star prize
- 8.30 Birds of a Feather: Brief Encounter. Streetwise comedy about two south London sisters whose husbands are in prison. Sharon (Pauline Quirke) meets an older man on Chigwell railway station (r)
- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Regional news and weather. (Ceebaa)
- 9.30 Panorama: Escape from Tiananmen. The massacre at Tiananmen Square two years ago was yet another violent landmark in China's repressive political history. Students at the core of the pro-democratic movement, members of the secret underground operation Yellow Bird, talk to Panorama's Gavin Hewitt about their escape from the country and their continuing struggle for political freedom
- 10.10 Sportnight Special: Football - New Zealand v England. John Motson and Trevor Brookling with highlights of the second match of England's summer tour from the Mount Smart Stadium, Auckland. Northern Ireland: Bringing It All Back Home
- 10.50 Law and Order: By Hooker By Crook. American police and legal series. A family man is found beaten to death in New York's Central Park, but there are difficulties involved in handling the case as a wealthy and influential socialite is implicated. Stars George Dzundza and Christopher North. Northern Ireland: 11.00 Land of Flowers and Heroes
- 11.40 The Colour Eye: Shades of Thought. New series of six films about the importance of colour in our lives. The psychologist David Lewis investigates the correlation between colour choice and personality
- 12.10am Weather. Northern Ireland: Sportnight Special. Ends at 12.50

BBC 2

- 6.45 Open University: Social Problems and Welfare - Why Care? 7.10 The Midlands Enlightenment. Ends at 7.35
- 8.00 News
- 8.15 Holiday Outings. Kathy Taylor samples a youth holiday in Bude, Cornwall, while Frank Bough finds a cheap and cheerful holiday in Spain (r)
- 8.30 This on Two: Out of the Doll's House (r) 8.55 History File 8.15 A Life of Our Own (r) 9.40 English Time (r) 10.00 Sport Dogger (r) 10.18 Music Time (r) 10.40 Standard Grade History (r) 11.00 Zig Zag: the Greeks (r) 11.20 Micro Mindstretchers (r) 11.25 Save a Life (r). (Ceebaa) 11.35 Superstars (r). (Ceebaa) 12.05 Landmarks Special Reports (r) 12.30 A Day in the Life of a Police River Patrol (r) 12.35 Lifeschool (r) 1.00 Study Ireland (r) 1.20 Bertha (r) 1.40 Landmarks: Buildings and Builders (r) 2.00 News and weather followed by Storytime: Dogger
- 2.15 Songs of Praise. Pam Rhodes introduces hymns from Workop priory, Nottinghamshire (r). (Ceebaa)
- 2.50 Holiday Outings: Venice. David Jessel and family report from the watery city
- 3.00 News and weather followed by Motor Racing: Canadian Grand Prix. Highlights of yesterday's race (r)
- 3.50 News and weather. Regional News and weather
- 4.00 Under Salt: Brown Boats and Wherries. Tom Salmon guides us around two traditional Norfolk vessels (r)
- 4.15 Chasing Daydreams. A documentary about four students who leave their jobs as manual workers and begin student life at Ruskin college in Oxford (r)
- 5.00 Film: Christopher Columbus (1989). A lavish if tedious historical epic about the explorer's quest to prove that the world is round. Fredric March stars as the great mariner, whose voyage led to the discovery of the New World. With Francis L. Sullivan and Linden Travers. Directed by David MacDonald
- 6.40 Def It: Dance Energy II. Noriaki and the crew reveal the hippest and hottest in dance music with guests Rebel MC, PM Dawn and rapper Yo Yo 7.15 Liquid Television. Series combining animation, puppets and comic strip characters. Madonna is the star of the 58th Figure Theatre
- 7.40 Open Space: Framing the Famine
- CHOICE: The community access slot is taken over by a negative weather images of starving Africans present a grim view of the continent and the desperate understanding of its problems. The issue is tackled from several angles. Members of an Ethiopian family living in Britain wish that their homeland could be portrayed as other than a nation in the perpetual grip of poverty. The television journalist John Snow looks at the British media coverage of Africa and concludes that it is anguished faces that help to sell stories to news desks. And Oxfam itself is forced to admit that when it comes to raising money, the star of the picture is the more people are prepared to dig into their pockets. But Comic Relief starlets Lenny Henry and Tony Robinson argue that it is possible to get the message across in a more positive way
- 8.10 Horizon: Of Big Bangs, Stick Men and Galactic Holes. A fascinating documentary focusing on the many mysteries still facing cosmologists in their attempts to explain the origins and structure of the universe. New observations from telescopes around the world and from orbiting satellites reveal that space contains inexplicable phenomena such as great clusters of galaxies and vast empty voids. (Ceebaa)
- 9.00 Film: Licence to Kill (1989). A forgettable American made-for-television morality tale focusing on the tragic consequences of drink-driving. Don Murray stars as the drunken driver, whose recklessness leads to the death of a popular high school student (Kristen Vigard). The film studies the reactions of those involved: the professorial innocence of the alcoholic driver, his wife's (Milla Jovovich) guilt, and the anger of the dead girl's parents (James Farentino and Penny Fuller). Directed by Jud Taylor
- 10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow
- 11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine 11.55 Weather
- 12.00 Open University: Arts - The Great Exhibition. Ends at 12.30am

ITV

- 6.00 TV-am
- 9.25 Cross Wits. Tom O'Connor hosts the crossword gameshow 9.55 Thames News
- 10.00 Out of This World: Evie Goes for Gold. The extra-terrestrial (Donna Peacock) decides to impress the new coach with her athletic abilities
- 10.30 This Morning. Family magazine programme. Including at 10.55 ITN News headlines and at 11.55 Thames News 12.10 Rosie and Jim (r)
- 12.30 News with John Suchet. Weather. 1.10 Thames News
- 1.20 Home and Away. (Oracle) 1.50 A Country Practice
- 2.20 Thames Help. Presented by Jackie Spredley. How council tenants can have a say in the running of their estates
- 2.50 Graham Kerr. Graham Kerr shows how to make traditional roast beef and Yorkshire pudding with the help of Kevin Graham, head chef of the Grill Room at the Windsor Court Hotel in New Orleans
- 3.15 News headlines 3.20 Thames News
- 3.25 Families. Soap linking the north of England with Australia
- 3.55 Children's ITV with Tommy Boyd. Weather 4.10 Cartoon 4.15 Round the Bend 4.40 Docuarea 5.00 Cartoon
- 5.10 Blockbusters. Bob Holness hosts the general knowledge quiz for teenagers
- 5.40 News with Carol Barnes. Weather
- 5.55 Thames Help. Presented by Jackie Spredley. How council tenants can have a say in the running of their estates
- 6.00 Home and Away (r). (Oracle)
- 6.30 Thames News and weather
- 7.00 The John Longmire Show. A new weekly series of music, impressions and comedy. Kallie Marshall, the comedian-in-residence, and tonight's guest is Marti Caine
- 7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle)
- 8.00 Hope It Rains. A new sitcom by John Earmode and Bob Larbey, the creators of The Good Life and Brush Strokes. Tom Bell stars as the owner of a workwear museum in a seaside resort, who receives an unwelcome visit from his eighteen-year-old daughter (Holly Aird). (Oracle)
- 8.30 World in Action: Is the Patient Responding? A report on the cost of the National Health Service's latest plans for reorganisation, in terms of finance and patient care
- 9.00 In Suspicious Circumstances
- CHOICE: Granada Television's "factual entertainment" offers dramatizations of three real murders and claims to offer fresh evidence that throws doubt on whether justice was done. The project is subject of the BBC's Rough Justice, particularly in the treatment of the two most recent cases where it is suggested that the wrong person was convicted. One was the murder of a 79-year-old woman in Kent and the other a gangland killing from the Sixties (strikingly recreated in black and white). The programme also goes over territory familiar to crime connoisseurs in its reconstruction of the poisoning of Edward Woodhouse, a wealthy industrialist, in the style of a letter-day Edgar Lurgustan. In Suspicious Circumstances is brisk and watchable, although it is difficult to tell where the established version of each case ends and Granada's new material begins. (Oracle)
- 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Julia Somerville. (Oracle) Weather 10.30 Thames News and weather
- 10.40 Film: Brubaker (1980). Robert Redford challenges the American penal system as the eponymous, liberal-minded warden of a prison who determines to put an end to corruption and brutality. A decent, low-key film with Yaphet Kotto, Jane Alexander and David Keir. Directed by Stuart Rosenberg
- 1.05am Sportsworld Extra. Britain's top darts players compete in the Home International Championships
- 2.05 Film: Dodsworth (1936, b/w). Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in a polished adaptation of the novel by Sinclair Lewis. Sam Dodsworth, an American industrialist, retires and takes his younger wife, Fran, on a trip to Europe. With her daughter Emily (Kathryn Markward) about to marry. Fran fears her passing youth and decides to have one last fling. With Mary Astor and David Niven. Directed by William Wyler
- 4.00 Alfred Hitchcock Presents: You'll Die Laughing
- 4.30 Bedrock. With Little Angels
- 5.30 ITN Morning News with Brenda Rowe. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 The Channel Four Daily
- 9.25 Schools
- 12.00 Dig. A repeat of last Friday's edition, featuring a midnight tour of Edinburgh's Botanical Gardens (r). (Teletext)
- 12.30 Business Daily presented by Susannah Simons
- 1.00 Sesame Street. With guest star Isaac Stern (r)
- 2.00 Night to Reply (r). (Teletext)
- 2.30 Film: Hara Comes the Huggatts (1948, b/w). A second outing for Jack Warner and Kathleen Harrison as the Huggatts, heads of a gaily feuding suburban family. In many ways an early British soap opera but none the worse for it. With Jane Hylton, Susan Shaw, Petula Clark, David Tomlinson and Diana Dors. Directed by Ken Annakin
- 4.15 Rickshaw Man. A short English language film from Belgium about a young man and his unusual taxi service
- 4.30 Fifteen-to-One. Quick-fire elimination quiz with William G. Stewart
- 5.00 Moral Wonders: The Big Wish. A series of six dramas made by the Australian Children's Television Foundation. In the Enchanted Realm, the fairies must give away seven wishes to humans every hundred years so that they can maintain their control over the goblin hordes. Prince Wilton falls behind in granting his wishes and is sent to Earth to give away all seven before sundown
- 6.00 The Cosby Show: Cliff in Charge. Sitcom about the Huxtable family. Cliff (Bill Cosby) and his father (Earle Hyman) are left in charge of the children when Clair visits Denise at college (r)
- 6.30 Tonight with Jonathan Ross. Enoch Powell and MPs Tony Benn and Richard Shepherd debate the Commonwealth of Britain Bill
- 7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow. Weather
- 7.50 Comment: A personal view on a particular issue
- 8.00 Brookside. (Teletext)
- 8.30 My Two Dads: Dad Patrol. Lame sitcom about two men who inherit a daughter. Michael (Paul Reiser) and Joey (Greg Evigan) organise a neighbourhood watch scheme after their apartment is burgled
- Barriers to happiness: Arab Farouk and Jewish Etti (8.00pm)
- 9.00 A Love Divided: Jerusalem
- CHOICE: The first of four documentaries on couples kept apart by political feuds. Etti, a Jewish woman, and Farouk, an Arab. She came to Israel as a refugee from Poland and her brother was killed fighting for Israel in the Yom Kippur war. Yet she refuses to hate Arabs and met Farouk at a political demonstration against the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza strip. They fell in love and lived together in Jerusalem. But under Israeli law, they cannot marry unless one is prepared to change religion. They would like to have children but fear that they, too, would get caught in the political crossfire. Etti has been attacked by her neighbours for living with Farouk. With the Intifada and the Gulf war driving an even bigger wedge between Arabs and Jews, it seems unlikely that Etti and Farouk can maintain their relationship much longer. But even if they have to split, they feel they have made a point. (Teletext)
- 10.00 E.N.G.: Catch a Falling Star. Canadian drama series following the lives of the tough news team from Channel 10, an independent television station in downtown Toronto. Fennell (Art Hindle) objects when dynamic reporter Kathleen Kerner (Rosemary Dunmore) is brought in to co-anchor the news despite her past history as a junkie. (Teletext)
- 11.00 Global Images: Chapeira. This Franco-British documentary explores the drug problem in the Chapeira region of Bolivia which produces 80 per cent of the country's coca leaves from which cocaine is manufactured. The United States government is putting pressure on Bolivia to eliminate 6000 hectares of coca fields but the coca leaf industry is worth \$600 million a year and the farmers earn a good wage from its production. Some farmers believe that the industrialised countries who are the cocaine consumers should help to find a solution
- 12.10am Film: Dancer (1987). A perceptive Soviet film which offers a disenchanted view of the country's youth culture. It is the story of Senka, an angst-ridden teenager, whose father turns to alcohol following the death of the boy's mother. When his older brother Kostya joins a rock band, Senka decides to steal a coveted synthesiser from the local community centre. Directed by Valery Ogordnikov. In Russian with English subtitles. Ends at 1.45

ITV VARIATIONS

- ANGLIA
- As London except: 5.30pm-5.50pm Discovering Gardens 5.10-5.40pm Tel. 216 6.25-7.00pm Anglia News 11.10pm 11.30pm McLean at the Cambridge Folk Festival 11.40pm Good Against Evil 1.15pm Sports World 2.16pm The Law and Henry McGraw 3.10pm The TV Chart Show 4.05pm McGraw 5.00-5.30pm Pick of the Week
- BORDER
- As London except: 5.30pm-5.50pm Sports and 6.00pm-6.30pm Sports World 6.30pm-6.50pm Sports World 6.50pm-7.00pm Sports World 7.00pm-7.30pm Sports World 7.30pm-7.50pm Sports World 7.50pm-8.00pm Sports World 8.00pm-8.30pm Sports World 8.30pm-8.50pm Sports World 8.50pm-9.00pm Sports World 9.00pm-9.30pm Sports World 9.30pm-9.50pm Sports World 9.50pm-10.00pm Sports World 10.00pm-10.30pm Sports World 10.30pm-10.50pm Sports World 10.50pm-11.00pm Sports World 11.00pm-11.30pm Sports World 11.30pm-11.50pm Sports World 11.50pm-12.00pm Sports World 12.00pm-12.30pm Sports World 12.30pm-12.50pm Sports World 12.50pm-1.00pm Sports World 1.00pm-1.30pm Sports World 1.30pm-1.50pm Sports World 1.50pm-2.00pm Sports World 2.00pm-2.30pm Sports World 2.30pm-2.50pm Sports World 2.50pm-3.00pm Sports World 3.00pm-3.30pm Sports World 3.30pm-3.50pm Sports World 3.50pm-4.00pm Sports World 4.00pm-4.30pm Sports World 4.30pm-4.50pm Sports World 4.50pm-5.00pm Sports World 5.00pm-5.30pm Sports World 5.30pm-5.50pm 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- LAW 24
- EDUCATION 28,29
- SPORT 30-36

Tenants of pubs facing notice

THOUSANDS of public house tenants face being served with notice to quit in the coming weeks, as the main brewers attempt to implement disposal programmes ahead of proposed changes in the law (Philip Pangalos writes).

The Landlord and tenants Act, which gives pub tenants greater protection against eviction than they presently have, takes effect in July 1992 - thus providing the one year's notice required currently.

Only last week, there was speculation in the market that Bass, the brewing to Holiday Inns hotel group, was about to make disposals in its Bass Inns and Taverns, the group's pubs division, in a deal believed to be worth up to £70 million.

Bass has to sell or lease about 2,680 pubs, freeing them from tied beer supplies, by November 1992 to comply with trade department requirements, which followed the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on the brewing industry.

Bass, which unveiled a 15.6 per cent decline in pre-tax profits to £209 million recently, has disposed of about 540 pubs. Bass has said it intends to dispose of the pubs that it needs to get rid of and convert the rest to a managed estate.

Whitbread is also believed to be planning to serve notice to quit to many of its tenants. Allied-Lyons has yet to clarify its position.

□ The latest production figures from the Brewers' Society last week revealed a 6.8 per cent decrease in beer production for March.

Germany 'not an example'

A former economic adviser to Margaret Thatcher has challenged industrialists' claims that Britain should emulate Germany's manufacturing strength to ensure economic prosperity.

In a study that suggests the German economy is out of step with international norms, Sir Douglas Hague said the world's most successful economies have a lower proportion of workers in manufacturing.

The study, published by the CRT Group, said countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development with the highest gross domestic product per head, such as America and Canada, have less than 20 per cent of their workforce in manufacturing. Germany has 32 per cent in manufacturing.

The seven "Oceanic" economies of Western Europe, including Britain, France, Italy, and Sweden, had 21 or 22 per cent of their workers in manufacturing.

Labour path wins points

Labour's supply-side policies (for the economy will increasingly attract support, a City economic analysis suggests today, until the government reaffirms its commitment to market-based alternatives.

Fieldings Research says that any consumer-led recovery will expose the supply-side damage wrought by interest rates. These are, it adds, excessive on every measure: historically and in relation to real rates of prospective profitability, to long-term economic growth and to the defence of sterling within the European exchange-rate mechanism.

CHANGE ON WEEK

THE POUND

US dollar 1.6985 (-0.0315)
German mark 2.9546 (-0.0020)
Exchange index 91.2 (-0.6)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1957.2 (+24.7)
FT-SE 100 2439.5 (+25.4)
New York Dow Jones 3227.50 (+113.58)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 25789.62 (+260.48)

CBI chief extends to October 1992

Banham stays on to see out next election

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Banham is to retire as director general of the Confederation of British Industry in October 1992. He has agreed to a six-month extension of his contract so that he can pilot the employers' organisation through the next general election.

Mr Banham, who has proved one of the CBI's most outspoken leaders, was planning to leave at the end of his five-year term next March. However, he agreed with Sir Brian Corby, the CBI president, that a change of leadership in the run-up to a general election could be harmful to business interests.

"It is a very, very political position," Mr Banham said. "It is the kind of job where a couple of words out of place can have a great effect." He is particularly concerned to ensure consistency of CBI policy because he believes the CBI's relationship with government will change dramatically if Labour is elected.

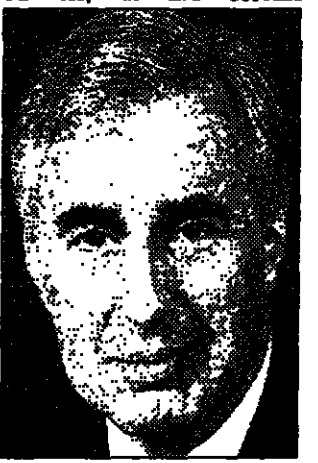
Although the search for a successor will start soon, the CBI may seek to defer its final choice until the outcome of the election is known.

Mr Banham said: "I think if there is a Conservative government what you need is a problem solver, because under the Conservatives there is a ready market for contributing ideas, and no market for generalised

whingeing on request. Under a Labour government I think you want someone who can explain, to politicians in particular, why the theories simply are not going to work in practice in the world of business." Under past Labour governments the director general's main task was one of damage limitation, he said. "That requires a very different kind of person."

Mr Banham's decision to depart is not based upon an expectation that Labour will win. "I think this is the kind of job that you don't want to do for more than five or six years," he said. "I think the time to leave any party is when you are enjoying it."

During his years as Britain's most influential spokesman for business, he has become



Banham: problem solver

increasingly confident in the kind of "solutions" he has offered the government. Last autumn, at the CBI's annual conference in Glasgow, he said: "Before it is too late, get your act together."

This year he has become increasingly frank in his calls for interest-rate cuts to combat recession. But on a more day-to-day level, he has succeeded in rebuilding bridges to the government that were badly damaged during the recession of the early Eighties.

However, he has privately drawn criticism from a number of CBI members and staff, some of whom regard his talent for publicity as more helpful to him than to the CBI.

When he leaves the organisation, Mr Banham, a former McKinsey management consultant who founded the Audit Commission and ran it for five years, will be 51. He has no job to go to, and jokes about becoming assistant gardener to his wife. But he is unlikely to retire from the public eye. "I haven't applied for a job for 25 years," he said. "Somehow things seem to come up."

The timing of Mr Banham's departure was made all the more critical because Sir Brian Corby, the CBI's president, is also due to step down early next year.

Many CBI council members would have preferred Mr Banham to renew his contract for a longer term.

Accountants put up insolvency work fees

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

SHARP rises in fees for accountants working on insolvency or corporate recovery will be announced this week. Despite markedly increased earnings from such work, fees at the leading firms are likely to be between 50 and 100 per cent.

The big six - Peat Marwick, Coopers & Lybrand, Price Waterhouse, Touche Ross, Ernst & Young and Arthur Andersen - earned £128 million on insolvency work in 1989-90, and this is thought to have topped

£200 million in 1990-91. At the same time, however, other parts of the accountants' operations, notably consulting, auditing and corporate finance work, have been victims of the recession. The leading firms have made staff redundant, including partners, on an unprecedented scale.

Overall, accountants' fees are likely to have risen by 10 per cent or less in 1990-91, compared with 25 per cent or more in recent years.

Even so, following criticism

that audit failures might have contributed to some big company collapses, accountants fear the fee rises will mean they are accused of profiteering from the plight of industry.

Ian Bond, president of the Society of Practitioners in Insolvency and deputy chairman of Cork Gully, the insolvency arm of Coopers & Lybrand, points out that insolvency work may be only 10 per cent of a big firm's work and only produce good results in times of recession. He argues: "In boom years, insolvency practices produce very poor results and are in turn subsidised by other areas."

In some leading accountancy firms, the insolvency practice is now known as corporate recovery, reflecting a growing emphasis on "intensive care" either on the initiative of banks or of directors fearful that they might be trading wrongfully under the insolvency laws. Work designed to avoid troubled companies falling into insolvency may account for half the fees of insolvency practices.

Mr Bond estimates that the big firms probably have 30 to 40 public companies in intensive care at any one time.

He says: "The well publicised involvement of Touche Ross with Brent Walker is only one example and is rare for being public knowledge. It is a fact of life that most of our successes are cloaked in a veil of secrecy since share prices do not react well to knowledge of our involvement."

ICI goes on Hanson offensive

By OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

ADVISERS to ICI are believed to be drawing up a powerful attack, as part of their defence strategy, on the record of Hanson and its need to make acquisitions in order to grow.

Despite Hanson's outstanding growth record on the stock market, the threat of a searching examination is not to be taken lightly. ICI's advisers appear confident that Lord Hanson has been dismayed by the strength of reaction to his purchase of a 2.8 per cent stake in the chemicals and pharmaceuticals group.

The possibility that Lord Hanson might tarnish an outstanding career with an unsuccessful takeover bid, the defence of which also brought to light unflattering information about his own group, makes the stakes very high.

ICI advisers have noted that not since its successful £2.6 billion takeover of Imperial Group, in 1986, has Hanson faced the rigours of a well funded, well constructed takeover defence.

In the interim, the takeover climate has changed beyond measure. Many of the widely accepted tools used by acquisitive conglomerates, such as acquisition accounting, have fallen into disrepute.

Moreover, Lord Hanson's public enthusiasm for Margaret Thatcher, the former prime minister, and his support for John Major may allow Labour to focus on the Hanson-ICI affair as a campaign issue in the run-up to the general election.

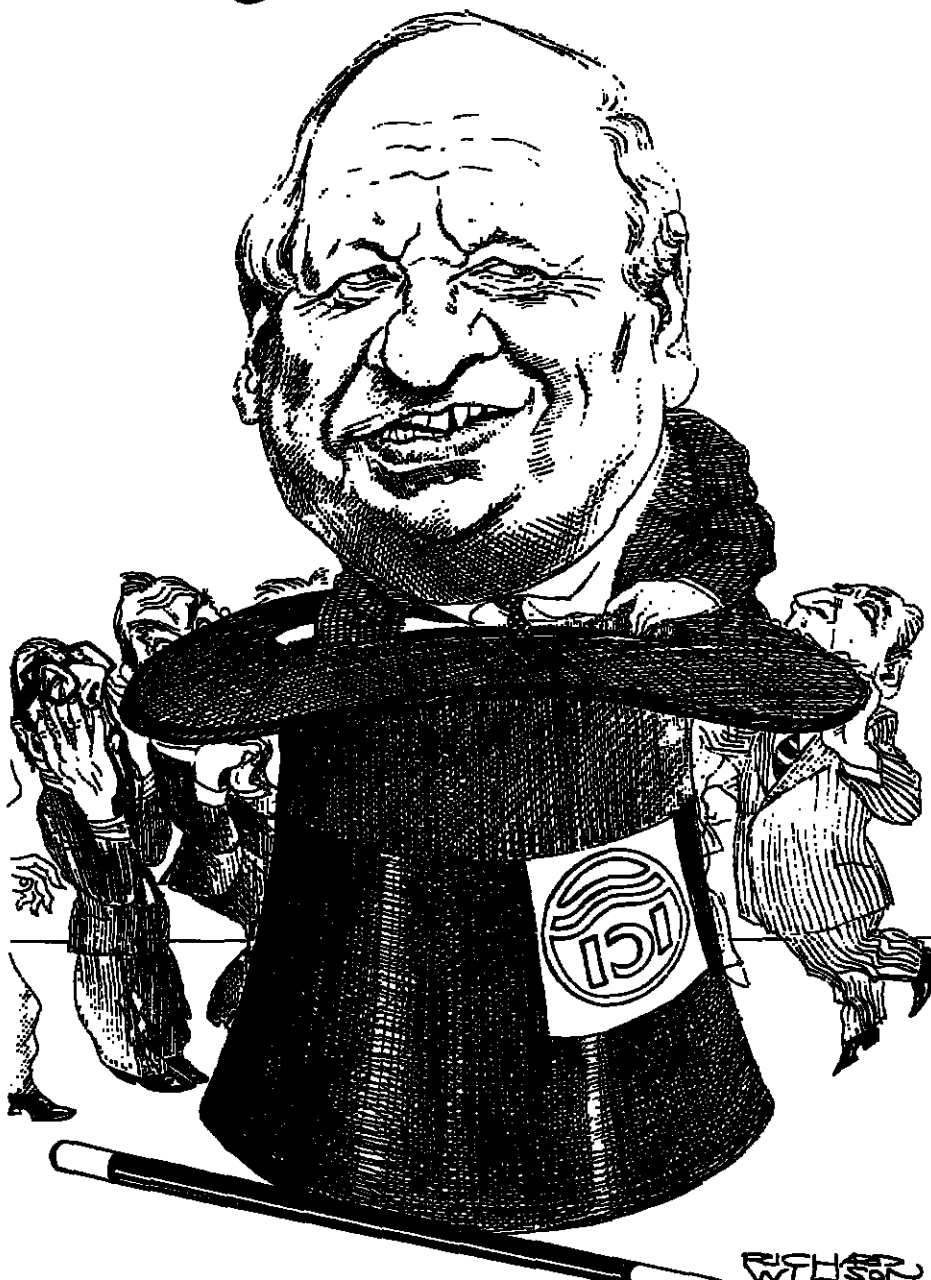
ICI's three merchant bank advisers, SG Warburg, Schroders and Goldman Sachs, contain many of the talents which have successfully defended some of the most forceful bid attacks of the past five years.

Of particular significance could be the relationship with Schroders, which successfully saw off a bid by BTR for Pilkington, the glassmaker. Sir Antony Pilkington, the company's chairman and chief executive, is a non-executive director of ICI.

The ICI camp is convinced that Hanson still has a great deal of work to do before it is ready to mount an all-out assault on ICI. And the tantalising possibility remains that the interest in ICI is, in reality, a smokescreen behind which Hanson is preparing an assault on another target.

Meanwhile, ICI is moving fast to initiate the restructuring programme that it has been planning since the beginning of the year.

Litmus test, page 25
Board must act, page 25



Something up his sleeve: Sir Denis is conjuring up a nastier surprise than a rabbit

Lamont likely to veto EC-wide tax

UK to block VAT plan

By TOM WALKER

THE government is expected to block a proposal for a minimum value-added tax rate of 15 per cent across the European Community. The move by Norman Lamont, the chancellor, will fuel further the row over Britain's commitment to Europe.

Mr Lamont's resistance to the proposal, expected to be made clear at a meeting of EC finance ministers today, will be a severe blow to the European Commission, which views VAT harmonisation as central in its plans for a barrier-free EC market after next year.

Mr Lamont's resistance to the proposal, expected to be made clear at a meeting of EC finance ministers today, will be a severe blow to the European Commission, which views VAT harmonisation as central in its plans for a barrier-free EC market after next year. If rates are not harmonised, the commission believes countries will keep border controls to limit shopping in lower-tax states.

On his last visit to Luxembourg, early last month, Mr Lamont made it clear that he viewed VAT regulation from Brussels as an attack on sovereignty.

British officials in Brussels yesterday said they believed an imposed minimum VAT level was an administrative burden on a system that could be self-governing through market forces. One official described the proposals as Brussels-style meddling "at its starkest".

Christiane Scrivener, the EC's tax commissioner, believes she has the backing of the other 11 EC members. She said last week: "When a fruit is ripe, what happens if you don't eat it? It becomes rotten. Now the package is ripe to pass. You can't make it better than it is."

A spokeswoman for Mme Scrivener said the other EC member states had compromised their positions to try to accommodate Britain in the VAT proposals. She said: "I honestly don't think Norman Lamont knows what's good for his country. It's difficult to understand. First we had to convince the other states to

accept the UK approach and then when it's done, they [Britain] turn round and reject this sort of pragmatism."

The 15 per cent rate is the idea of Luxembourg, which currently holds the six-month rotating EC presidency. The plan also proposes a minimum 5 per cent reduced VAT level for certain "necessary" goods and services, and a "super reduced" rate of zero per cent, as applied by Britain at the moment to food, children's clothing and other products. The rates would come into effect for an undefined transitional period from January, 1993.

At present, standard VAT

rates in the EC range from 12 per cent in Spain and Luxembourg, 17.5 per cent in Britain, 22 per cent in Denmark and 23 per cent in Ireland.

On monetary union, Mr Lamont said yesterday that Britain would want to approach the issue of the single currency "rather cautiously" to make sure any agreement would allow Parliament to vote on the issue.

Jacques Delors, EC president, said yesterday that Britain was not being offered a "two speed" deal on a single European currency but a delay while its Parliament decided.

Leading article, page 15

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Ofwat calls for code of practice

By PHILIP BASSETT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government's water industry regulator is taking steps to reduce sharply water supply disconnections for non-payment of charges.

Ian Byatt, director general of the Office of Water Services, has asked all Britain's regional and private water and sewerage companies to consider alternatives to taking customers to court over non-payment and to draw up a code of good practice.

According to the latest figures compiled by Ofwat, the number of disconnections fell markedly, by 47 per cent, in the first six months of the last financial year. Some 3,152 domestic consumers have their supplies disconnected in the period from April to September, while industrial disconnections also fell, to 740.

Ofwat is concerned, however, that the trend should continue, and about the disparities between the companies in the proportion of customers disconnected.

In a letter to water managers, Mr Byatt said this initial fall in disconnections was "pleasing", but that the picture of disconnections overall was a "patchy one, and the level of disconnections remains stubbornly high for some companies". He was especially concerned about the use of the courts, noting that as many as 900,000 summonses were issued in 1990-1.

He asked managers to consider the best way to replace court procedures with the aim of seeking a "more effective, and less costly, way of providing appropriate protection for customers who have genuine difficulties in paying their bills."

Ofwat is now setting up a working group to draft a detailed code of practice aimed at minimising the need for court action and disconnections. The code is likely to include:

- Making at least "one serious attempt" to visit a customer before moving to disconnection
- Sending a pre-summaries warning letter, specifying the costs of legal action
- Offering payment instalment options that meet the budgeting needs of households on low incomes
- Making facilities available for domestic customers without bank accounts.

Such a code of practice would be distributed widely among industrial and domestic consumers in an effort to avoid disconnections.

Labour steps up attack on privatised profits boom

By ROSS TIEMAN AND JOHN YOUNG

LABOUR yesterday stepped up its attack on the profitability of privatised utilities in a renewed effort to ensure that the question becomes an electoral issue.

Labour's latest criticisms came as the government's water industry regulator indicated that the newly privatised water companies are likely to be asked to defer further price increases unless they can show their unexpectedly high profits are being used for the benefit of customers.

Marjorie Mowlem, shadow minister for corporate affairs, called for a government review of regulatory controls, to ensure that "excessive" profits at British Telecom and British Gas were used to improve services.

Speaking in East Kilbride, she said: "The public know when they are being ripped off, and when it comes to the crunch I believe they will vent their anger and frustration at the ballot box."

Dr Mowlem said pre-tax profits of £3 billion at BT and £1.6 billion at British Gas, announced last month were clearly "excessive" because the companies' shares had outperformed the FTSE 100 index since they were privatised. Dividends at both companies had outstripped inflation every year, she said.

Labour's assault, which will be pressed again today by Dr Mowlem in statements to be made in Edinburgh, is likely to be widened to include the ten water and sewerage companies floated by the government. She said: "The water companies' profits and dividends, which are to be announced in a couple of weeks, will confirm the extent to which the public has been cheated by this government." Last week South West Water, one of the

first to report, announced doubled pre-tax profits of £88.2 million.

Ian Byatt, director-general of the Office of Water Services (Ofwat) said yesterday the agreed pricing arrangements, whereby the former authorities are entitled to increase charges by about 5 per cent above the inflation rate, were intended to provide an incentive to greater efficiency.

"If they make bigger profits from efficiency, I would not argue with that," he said. "But if they result from lower expenditure for other reasons, I have to ask whether price increases are really justified."

Mr Byatt said he had written to all ten companies asking whether their profits were higher than anticipated when the price limits were set. If that were the case, he would consider asking the companies to think of their customers and, rather than pay excessive dividends, plough more money back into capital projects.

If they did not need the money, perhaps they would think about keeping next year's price increases below the full amount permitted.

If, for example, construction costs were higher than anticipated, the companies could be expected to come to him asking for more money. But if they turned out to be lower, he would ask them to hold prices down.

Opposition charges will have been further fuelled by a report on BT, produced last week by Salomon Brothers, the securities house, which argued that the planned sale, in November, of the government's remaining 48 per cent holding in BT would pave the way for a further rise in the shares by reducing the threat of renationalisation by a Labour government.

PRIVATISED PERFORMANCE

	EMPLOYMENT		PROFITS	
	At privatisation	Latest	At privatisation	Latest
British Telecom	223,394	226,940	990	3,075
Electricity (E&W)	129,945	82,164	807*	583
Water	46,278	42,327	1,119	839
British Gas	89,700	79,827	1,107	1,210
British Steel	51,600	52,000	419	733
British Airways	40,052	51,625	185	130
British Aerospace	75,900	129,000	193	376

*Including generation; Latest electricity and water figures剔除 from individual regional companies

*Including generators. Latest electricity and water figures include from regional companies.

Argyll finds new shipmate

JOHN REDMAN



Shipshape: Grant (right), Argyll's chairman, on board the HMS Argyll with Harris

ALASTAIR Grant, the chairman and chief executive of Argyll Group, was at the commissioning of HMS Argyll with John Harris, the ship's captain, at Plymouth. The supermarket group, which owns Safeway, intends to

maintain a close link with the vessel and is assisting in providing sports equipment for the 170-strong company (Gillian Bowditch writes).

The HMS Argyll, which is the third of the new Duke class of frigates, was built on the

Clyde at the Yarrow shipyard. Yarrow Shipbuilders, which is based in Glasgow and is now part of Lord Weinstock's GEC empire, won a Queen's Award for technology last year, for the Type 23 anti-submarine frigate.

Home suppliers stand to gain

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

FALLS in interest rates are likely to unleash demand for housing and trigger rises in house prices, says a report published today.

The prediction comes after the statement by the Chancellor, Norman Lamont, during an interview on TV-am yesterday, that the first faint signs of an economic recovery would be in the housing sector.

Any upturn in house sales would be likely to work through to increased sales of household products and ser-

vices, says the *Household Prospects Service* report, published by Business Strategies. The study gives warning of a sharp increase in the number of single-person households by the end of the century, offset by fewer households of married couples with children.

Business Strategies says the findings have profound implications for companies selling goods and services to households. People living alone are likely to spend less time in the home, and may

spend less on do-it-yourself goods. As the number of households headed by younger people declines, and the number headed by wealthier individuals aged from 45 to retirement age increases, suppliers of cheap goods would also lose out to those selling quality products. The report says: "Our analysis shows if incomes grow by ten per cent or less, the number of households of young single people will fall by more than ten per cent."

GILT-EDGED UK interest rates face a premium for political risk

How vulnerable is sterling? This question is likely to be the dominant factor affecting gilts in the run-up to the election. Sterling's performance will dictate the timing of interest rate cuts and will determine whether foreign investors buy gilts.

Political pressures will weigh heavily on sterling in coming months. The pound is already vulnerable to politically motivated interest rate cuts and the possibility of a Labour government may lead to increased fears of a devaluation.

Despite Labour's commitment to the exchange-rate mechanism, the foreign exchange markets will be wary until they have been given a chance to test its economic credibility if elected. Clearly sterling could weaken before the election or a political risk premium may need to be reflected in interest rates.

Even allowing for this political risk, I believe it is more likely that economic factors will allow interest rates to fall in the next six months, without undermining sterling. There are two reasons for this.

First, the world economy is weaker than the markets realise. Present misplaced views about economic recovery in America will soon be replaced by expectations of deep recession there, as weak consumer confidence and rising unemployment delay recovery. Weaker domestic demand is leading to slower growth in Germany and Japan albeit from high rates. This points to lower American and Japanese rates and no rises in Germany. This international environment should give an opportunity for British rates to fall.

Second, and as I highlighted in this column in February, Britain's recession will be deep and prolonged. Recent interest rate cuts have not boosted output or spending, but have allowed people and companies to increase savings and repay debt.

The combination of rising unemployment and a wage squeeze will lead to a dramatic cut in unit labour costs. This measure of underlying inflation could decline from its present rate of about 11 per cent to as low as 4.2 per cent by the fourth quarter, a far sharper fall than is realised. This fall in unit costs will occur as German

unit labour costs rise, and should benefit sterling.

This international and domestic economic climate should allow base rates to fall to 10 per cent by autumn. This may seem low, but, allowing for inflation, real interest rates will be 5.5 per cent, higher than now, indicating monetary policy will stay tight. This outlook should lead domestic investors to favour short-dated gilts to equities or cash.

Although sterling can remain stable this year it will become more vulnerable next year. This year, sterling is benefiting from a cyclical improvement in inflation and current account deficit. However, Britain's deep problems of low investment and savings imply any economic recovery will reignite inflation and trade problems.

The trade deficit is likely to deteriorate next year. Britain already fails to produce sufficient quality goods for an export-led recovery. This problem is likely to be exacerbated by a further loss of productive capacity in this recession and by sterling's high ERM rate.

A large deterioration in trade, or inflation next year, could threaten sterling's ERM parity. The clear risk is that base rates may need to rise. Ironically, this would further depress domestic demand and productive investment and make it inevitable that sterling will eventually weaken. Indeed, the problem next year is the need for sterling to adjust fully to ERM membership. Hitherto, the weakness of the mark has meant no clash between domestic factors and the ERM constraint. This is unlikely to continue.

This will pose problems for foreigners. The latest Bank of England *Quarterly Bulletin* says in the first quarter of this year, foreigners net gilt buyers, for the first time since the third quarter of 1989.

There will be more need to attract foreign investors as the government's funding requirement grows. Talking to the Japanese, it is clear they are wary of Labour and cautious of sterling. This factor, and the global capital shortage, may point to yields rising steadily from the year-end, particularly long dates.

GERARD LYONS
Chief Economist
DKB International

Managers give personnel chiefs low marks

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

PERSONNEL managers make little contribution to companies' overall performance and have little business understanding, say other corporate managers.

This scathing review of personnel managers is from a survey of middle managers that suggests despite American-style techniques such as "human resource management", personnel managers are held in low esteem in the companies that employ them.

The findings of the survey, published today in *Personnel Management* magazine, "do not show a uniformly strong line management appreciation of the personnel role".

More than half, 54 per cent, the

middle managers questioned in what the magazine describes as a small survey say personnel managers provided information that was irrelevant to the company's business. In addition, 49 per cent believed personnel managers put forward ideas and information that clashed with business reality.

About 62 per cent of those responding to the survey viewed personnel management primarily as providing low-level administrative information; 68 per cent saw it as mainly concerned with legal compliance and the hiring and firing of lower-level staff.

As many as 84 per cent of those interviewed believed personnel man-

agers did not have a good business understanding or an ability to support the business, while 54 per cent felt they did not even have the technical expertise to help line managers. About 73 per cent did not regard personnel managers as contributors to the strategic management of businesses.

Many managers seemed to view personnel specialists as reactive and rigid, pursuing outdated, irrelevant, meaningless and time-consuming policies, often turning line managers against them. Many of the latter believed they had at least as competent a personnel function as personnel specialists.

Thirty-eight per cent did not believe

that personnel specialists provided relevant information to other managers, and as many as 65 per cent did not regard personnel managers as part of or contributors to the business team.

Keith Reynolds Allen, a fellow of the Institute of Personnel Management, said the findings of the survey had "enormous implications for how human resources professionals are recruited and trained and how they operate".

While the survey highlighted many items of which personnel managers were already aware, he said: "Maybe we still have a lot to do to get the package right."

NESTLÉ S.A., CHAM and VEVEY Payment of dividend

Notice is hereby given to shareholders and holders of participation certificates that following a resolution passed at the General Meeting of shareholders held on May 30, 1991, a dividend for the year 1990 will be paid to them as from June 3, 1991, as follows:

	per share	per participation certificate
gross	CHF 200.-	CHF 40.-
less Swiss federal withholding tax of 35%	CHF 70.-	CHF 14.-
net	CHF 130.-	CHF 26.-

This dividend is payable against delivery of coupon No. 10 for all bearer shares and participation certificates.

On the other hand, all dividends payable on registered share certificates without coupons will be paid by bank transfer to the shareholder's account or by way of an assignment in accordance with the instructions received from the shareholder.

The dividends are payable in Swiss Francs, free of charge for the beneficiary. Outside Switzerland, Paying Agents will pay against coupons and assignments in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of presentation; bank transfers will be effected value June 3, 1991, at local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date.

Coupon No. 10 and the assignment may be presented as from June 3, 1991, to the following Paying Agents of the Company:

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Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich, and its branch offices
Suisse Volksbank, Bern, and its branch offices
Bank Leu Ltd., Zurich, and its branch offices
BSI, Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano, and its branch offices
Banque Cantonale Vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branch offices and agencies
Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich, and its branch offices
Bernar Kantonalbank, Bern, and its branch offices
Zuger Kantonalbank, Zug, and its branch offices
Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg, Fribourg, and its agencies
Danier, Hentsch et Cie, Geneva
Lombard, Odier & Cie, Geneva
Pöschel & Co AG, formerly Handelsbank Natwest, Zurich, and its branch offices
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Suisse Bank Corporation, London
Union Bank of Switzerland, London
- in the United States of America: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York
Credit Suisse, New York
Union Bank of Switzerland, New York
- in France: Crédit Commercial de France, Paris
Banque Paribas, Paris
- in Germany: Dresdner Bank AG, Frankfurt / Main Düsseldorf
- in the Netherlands: Pherson, Hekking & Pherson, Amsterdam
- in Austria: Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Vienna
- in Japan: Nomura Securities Co. Ltd., Tokyo
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Cham and Vevey, May 30, 1991

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In praise of imperialism

ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

Developing countries have mainly themselves to blame for their poverty. Who says so? Not just some ultra-right anti-aid lobby in Washington or London, but the United Nations Development Programme, a previously docile organisation devoted to the distribution of \$1.3 billion in development grants on the traditional UN basis of international Buggin's Turn.

The UNDP has recently been shaking the intellectual consensus in the development business, a transformation due partly to William Draper, a Silicon Valley venture capitalist who was appointed administrator three years ago. But last month's 1991 Human Development Report has gone much further than previous official documents in laying the blame for worldwide poverty where it belongs.

"There are far too many examples of wasted resources and wasted opportunities in developing countries: rising military expenditures, inefficient public enterprises, numerous prestige projects, growing capital flight and extensive corruption," said

Mr Draper, introducing the report in New York. "The lack of financial resources, is often the real cause of human neglect."

The report estimates that Third World countries could save \$50 billion annually and double their spending on "human priority areas" with no extra aid. These priority areas are identified as basic education (not futuristic university campuses), primary healthcare (not air-conditioned hospitals bristling with hi-tech equipment), rural water supply, family planning, nutrition and social security. At present these human priorities account for less than 10 per cent of public spending in the Third World. Yet they are crucial to economic growth as well as human welfare.

Most of the extra money could come from cuts in military spending, which absorbs 5.5 per cent of GNP and is equal to 109 per cent of health and education

spending combined in the Third World, compared with 4.3 per cent of GNP and 30 per cent of health and education in the Western industrialised countries. Other large savings could come from reforming and privatising state enterprises, combating corruption and restructuring debt payments.

Of course, industrialised countries are not blameless in the misallocation of resources in the Third World. Human priorities account for only 8 per cent of foreign aid programmes, which are dominated by military hardware and large industrial, energy, transport and infrastructure projects.

If Western governments earmarked even one-third of their

present aid budgets for human development, the level of support for these areas would be increased fourfold, the UNDP points out.

But to maximise the benefits for the Third World the UNDP offers its most controversial and best suggestion — that aid programmes to individual Third World countries should be tied to cuts in military spending and concrete changes in social and political arrangements, instead of the far less challenging macro-economic targets imposed by the World Bank and IMF. A few years ago, the slightest hint of such political conditionality would have provoked a reflex accusation of racism and neo-imperialism. Nobody would

have dared to offer the obvious riposte — if this is imperialism, long may it last.

But since the end of the cold war, all this has changed. The UNDP can now argue in public that political priorities in many developing countries are determined not by patriotism, but by the greed and vanity of ruling elites.

The domination of the urban middle classes, the large landowners, the protected industrial monopolists and the armed forces can only be overcome, the UNDP argues, with a political strategy that co-ordinates external pressures, extends political power to weaker groups, channels credit to the poor and compensates the vested interests for their losses.

To this immense political transformation Western aid can make a huge contribution. Aid can obviously provide some of the resources to compensate political losers in any transition

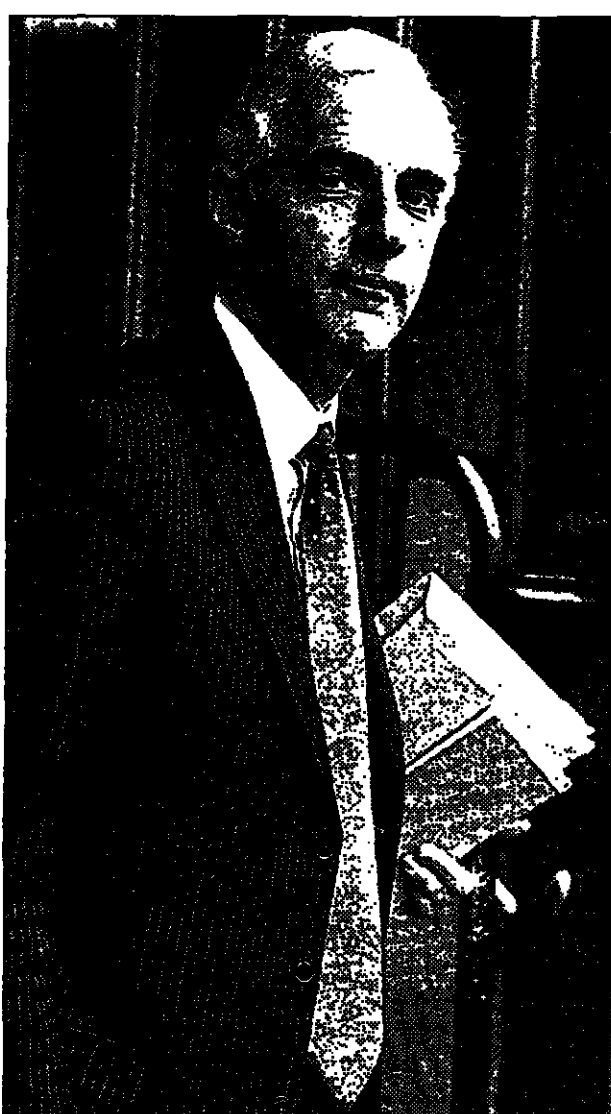
to democracy. By rationing the aid and military equipment to which the corrupt elites have become addicted, the industrialised countries are also in a position to starve the ruling classes without necessarily harming the common people of the Third World.

The UNDP does not go so far as to suggest this, but it is the logical conclusion of its approach, and of the Human Freedom Index included for the first time in this year's report. Earlier this year, the founders of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development made no bones about enshrining democracy and human rights among the bank's main lending criteria in eastern Europe. Why not extend the same principles to the World Bank, IMF and UNDP itself? To deny the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America the same political protection instinctively offered to Poles, Russians and Czechoslovaks smacks of the very racism that the Third World elites denounce.

Human Development Report 1991, Oxford University Press.

British Coal sale hopes undermined

Productivity may be better but Ross Tieman argues the corporation is not yet ready for a market listing



Gaining ground: Neil Clarke will announce a profit

IN TWO months, British Coal will announce its first bottom-line profit for 13 years. At about £80 million, the figure will provide encouragement to Keith Palmer, Rothschild's director, as he begins drawing up proposals for the corporation's privatisation — encouragement, but little more.

Despite great productivity improvements since the end of the miners' strike in March 1985, British Coal is not ready to be the next government flotation flatter. The corporation has been fleet of foot, but its market has moved even faster. The decline of domestic coal fires has left British Coal dependent for the overwhelming majority of its sales on the market provided by Britain's power stations.

Two customers, National Power and PowerGen, bought more than 70 million tonnes of the corporation's 95.2 million tonnes of output in the year to March last year. Scottish Power, which supplies the south of Scotland with electricity, normally buys about 5 million tonnes. The bulk of remaining sales go to industrial users, such as cement works and paper mills. As a state-owned energy supplier to a state-owned electricity utility, British Coal had no contracts, except, by a quirk, with the Scottish power industry. Yet integration between coal and power was highly developed.

The government chose British-mined coal as the principal fuel for electricity generation, because it was much cheaper to transport electricity than coal, the power industry responded by building huge generating plants as close to the pitheads as its need for cooling water would permit. To redistribute power to areas

where it was consumed, especially in the South, a huge transmission system, the national grid, was constructed.

Since the government's reorganisation of the electricity industry, to facilitate competition and privatisation, the precepts on which the coal and electricity generating industries were developed have been called into question.

As a stop-gap, the government put in place a three-year contract, expiring in March 1993, under which National Power and PowerGen would buy at least 65 million tonnes of coal a year. The price averages about £43 tonne, compared with a world market price of about £30 tonne.

When Neil Clarke, British Coal's chairman, unveils his profit, some will argue that it has been achieved at the cost

of a subsidy from electricity consumers.

The government's strategic thinking on energy policy after privatisation of power appears imprecise. Unless policy changes, the power companies will pursue free market energy purchasing policies.

British Coal faces three handicaps:

□ Its product appears to be almost half as dear again as coal bought on the open market;

□ Power from a combined cycle natural gas-fired power station is cheaper, even taking into account the cost of building new plant;

□ A government commitment to the reduction of sulphur dioxide emissions from power plants is most cheaply achieved by the

substitution of gas for coal-burning capacity.

In the simplest analysis, the only brake on the decline of British Coal's market is the speed at which gas power stations can be built and port facilities can be expanded to handle imported coal.

Ahead of contract discussions, the power companies are talking tough. Industrial users, who are also obliged to clean up their plant emissions, are also reviewing coal-burning plans. The Commons energy select committee has been told that up to half of British Coal's market could be lost. Certainly, a 25 per cent contraction over the coming five years is not a foregone conclusion, though.

Energy markets came through the Gulf war with remarkably little disruption. But the relative prices of fuels are unstable. World markets for oil, gas and coal face a period of readjustment as governments reduce their meddling. The European Commission is keen to develop an unfettered free market in energy throughout Europe. That could lead to an increase in the price of gas, as power stations burn more, and could open the heavily subsidised, and relatively inefficient German mines to competition from British Coal.

Malcolm Edwards, British Coal's commercial director, said that only his corporation could offer Britain's generating companies secure, long-term supplies of energy at a price that was stable, relative to the country's inflation and sterling. The corporation's directors believe the value of British Coal, whether sold as a single unit or pit by pit, will be determined by the nature of the contracts that it has with the generators.

In the face of market uncertainty, British Coal's strategy remains the one that has guided all its decisions for more than a decade. It has continued to fight for improved productivity with gusto.

Before the miners' strike of 1984-5, British Coal had 170 deep mines, 191,700 employees, and averaged output of 2.43 tonnes per man shift.

Today, there are 65 deep mines, 77,000 employees and, last month, output per man shift was 5.7 tonnes, a record for the fifth month running. Efficiency has been

achieved by closing the least productive pits, and by investing heavily in the best. One of the most striking features underground today is how few miners there are.

At Maltby Colliery, in South Yorkshire, just four men operate the machinery that cuts the coal and advances the roof supports across each 300-metre-long coal face.

Capital has been substituted for labour. To gain access to a

'One of the most striking features underground today is how few miners there are'

new, deeper seam at Maltby, British Coal has spent £170 million sinking shafts to allow miners and equipment in, and coal out. The company has also invested more than £20 million in a preparation plant to improve the quality of the product that is shipped to the generators.

British Coal already has at least two deep mines that can

compete with world market coal prices. Managers in South Yorkshire, at least, are confident that all their key mines can achieve competitiveness.

The investment has been accompanied by a considerable effort to forge a new spirit of teamwork between management and workforce. The massive redundancy programme has resulted in the average age of miners at Maltby being little more than 30. Those who remain are keen to improve earnings, and aware that opportunities elsewhere are limited by the recession.

British Coal has also striven to increase output from surface open cast mines, which are cheap to operate. Despite the difficulties in obtaining planning consent, open cast operations last year accounted for 17.5 million tonnes of output, compared with 75.6 million tonnes from deep mines.

The most telling sign of improvement is the willingness within the corporation to move out of state ownership. British Coal has won the battle against militant trade unionism and is gaining ground on competitiveness. Now it is a willing partner in moves to cut it free from its historic role as an instrument of government employment policy.

Irish Life gets ready to float

IRISH Life, Ireland's largest life insurer, has been given the go-ahead for a flotation next month that will value the company at up to £500 million (£454 million).

The group will give details of the float to its 280,000 policyholders within two weeks, and ask them to register for an priority application scheme. The letter will be followed by a pathfinder prospectus this month, with the flotation scheduled for early July.

The Irish government owns 90 per cent of Irish Life but plans to reduce the stake to 34 per cent. Details of the flotation are likely to include an offer for sale in Ireland and Britain and placings in Europe and America.

An international group of advisers has been assembled, including SG Warburg and Goldman Sachs, to work alongside Davy and NCB, the Dublin stockbrokers.

The government and the company's advisers are still preparing a value for the company, but, at £500 million, it would constitute about 6 per cent of the entire Irish stock market. Irish Life is

Ireland's third-largest financial company after the Bank of Ireland and AIB Group.

Irish Life, which has been run by David Kingston since 1983, has seen its market share fall sharply since 1987, but it still controls a quarter of the individual life assurance market and half the group market. In the past five years, funds under management have grown from £2.46 billion to £4.44 billion.

The advisers will release new figures for the group with the prospectus, because Irish Life's traditional accounting methods were incompatible with other quoted life companies. The new figures, which are being prepared on an embedded value basis, are expected to show a sharp fall in earnings last year.

The group has expanded into Britain, America and Norway, which together contribute 24 per cent of its premium income, and is developing new products, including mortgages. The company is committed to spending £25 million in the next four years to create a French subsidiary.

NEIL BENNETT

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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Matheson widens net

MATHESON Securities, a subsidiary of Jardine Matheson, has poached another employee from Schroder Securities, former home to Alastair Villiers, the managing director, and several of his staff. The latest catch is Roger Brocklebank who joins today as smaller companies analyst. He will be working alongside Clive Fleckney, another former Schroders man, who joined last month to build up the smaller companies desk. "I will be pleased to be back with my former colleagues," says Brocklebank, aged 32, who is a distant relation of Lady (Anna) Brocklebank, a GP and organiser of the Harley Street Ball.

In the bag

JOB-SEEKERS in America are being advised by a business magazine to dress the part when attending interviews. It recommends the hire of a \$1,100 briefcase from a

firm in Chicago — at a cost of \$100 a day. The magazine claims that in seven cases out of ten the suitably equipped applicants land the job.

Daniels retires

THE Barclays de Zoete Wedd trading floor ground to a halt on Friday afternoon as staff bid farewell to Tom Daniels, one of the longest-serving



"We can only hope for a modest recovery in the second half"

equity salesmen in the Square Mile. Daniels, who has worked for just two firms throughout his 42 years in the City — first NM Rothschild and later de Zoete & Bevan — also had the cleanest shoes ever to pass through the EZW doors. "He had seven pairs of lace-ups and they gleamed like mirrors," says an admiring colleague. Daniels is retiring to the Sussex Downs to play with his "young and friendly" rottweiler.

ON THE back of an American police car in San Francisco: "Smile — I could be behind you."

Following father

ALL in the family. Martin Burton, former head of trading at Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers, has taken Brian Winterlood's son Guy under his wing. Guy, aged 21, joins Monument Derivatives, Burton's new company, to gain a taste of the Square Mile. "He will be training in derivatives," says Burton who was a director of Bigwood Bishop,

the jobber, when Brian Winterlood was managing director. Guy, who has just won his wings as a private pilot, seems set to follow in his father's footsteps. Brian, meanwhile, is busy promoting his snooker challenge, which starts on June 11.

Earthline moves

EARTHLINE, the shuttle service for City slickers, is due to roll into action today — for the second time. The first of eight air-conditioned Mercedes Benz minibuses should set off from Sloane Square at 7.15, provided there are no more disasters. The service, co-founded by Giovanni Imperiali, a former Pru-Bache futures dealer, lurched to an embarrassing halt at the original launch last month after discovering it did not have the correct licence. The buses, stocked with telephones and fax machines, will ply between the City and the West End. A route to Docklands will follow in September.

JON ASHWORTH

REPORTING THIS WEEK

Boots likely to beat recession

THE Boots high street chemists chain and do-it-yourself group, headed by Sir James Blyth, the chief executive, is expected to report a modest advance in full-year profits on Thursday in spite of the difficult trading environment.

The group should benefit from increased profitability at Boots the Chemist, thanks to further progress in gross margins. However, Halfords and Do It All will have suffered from the recession.

David Robinson, at Nikko Securities, expects pre-tax profits to climb to £352.5 million, against £342.5 million last time. Earnings per share are forecast at a near static 24.3p, with a dividend of 11.5p (11p).

Nick Bubb, at Morgan Stanley, is looking for pre-tax profits of £345 million, clean of property.

Mr Bubb expects "a flat profits performance in the second half". Market forecasts range from £345 million to £360 million.

Further news is awaited on the progress of Manoplax, the heart drug that is being developed.

TODAY

Interim pre-tax profits at M&G Group, the investment manager that is one of Britain's largest unit trust groups, are estimated to slip slightly to about £17.2 million (£17.6 million), reflecting depressed stock markets during the first quarter.

Interim: Aberdeen Trust, Fraser & Neave, M&G Group, Sideris Group, Fisons, Aberdeen Petroleum, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Claydon, CSR, Indonesia Equity Fund, PCT Group.

Economic statistics: Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (April).

TOMORROW

Mike Nightingale, at County NatWest WoodMac, expects full-year pre-tax profits of £51 million at Hazlewood Foods, the food processor and manufacturer.

This compares with last time's £58 million, which included £12.8 million of exceptional profits. Market forecasts range from £50 million to £55 million.

De La Rue, the specialist printing group, is expected to report annual pre-tax profits



Sweet smell of success: Anita Roddick of Body Shop, which should see its annual profits rising to £20 million

of £57.5 million (£58.5 million), according to Charles Pick at Nomura Research.

A 10p final dividend is forecast, maintaining a total of 13.25p. Mr Pick's estimate assumes a £7.5 million exceptional debit relating to job losses, mainly in Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, and other provisions.

Final pre-tax profits at Marshalls, the building materials group in Halifax, West Yorkshire, are expected to slump to about £12 million (£27.7 million), according to James Capel, the broker.

Continued expansion should help the final pre-tax profits at Body Shop International, Anita Roddick's natural cosmetics and toiletries retailer, to climb to £20 million (£14.5 million), according to Nomura Research.

The Siebe controls and engineering group is expected to report full-year pre-tax

profits of £160 million (£181.3 million).

The group's results will be heavily influenced by its performance in the final quarter, which is responsible for a high percentage of its profits.

News is awaited on Siebe's earnings, estimated at about 99 per cent, which has led to speculation that there could be a rights issue.

Interim: Black, Sturge Holdings, Fisons, Anglovaal, Body Shop International, CML, Microsystems, De La Rue, Great Portland Estates, Hazlewood Foods, Manville, Middle West, North West Water Group, Northern Investors Company, Powell Duffryn, Powergen International, Siebe, Thames Water.

Economic statistics: Company liquidity (first quarter), UK official reserves (May).

WEDNESDAY

Annual pre-tax profits at Reed International, the publishing and information group, are expected to fall to about £224

million (£302 million), according to Moore Govett, reflecting the depressed advertising climate. Circulation at the *IT Times* is thought to be "well down".

Analysis expects difficult trading in the second half to result in Oriflame International's final pre-tax profits declining to about £8 million (£10.5 million). Oriflame is a Swedish cosmetics group, listed in London.

Cosmetic sales in Scandinavia and Britain failed to recover from the depressed levels of the first half, while investment income will suffer from falling interest rates.

Interim: Greyfriars Investment Co, Fisons, Calfins, Compo Holdings, Crossroads Oil Group, Electromotors, Merchant Retail Group, Oriflame International, Reed International, Sanders & Sidney, United Energy.

Economic statistics: Overseas travel and tourism (March), finished steel consumption and stock changes (fourth quarter), advance

automotive markets. As a result, prices have weakened and margins have suffered.

The American operations will have been affected by a dull automotive sector, although the biggest decline is likely in the Brazilian, Argentinian and Australian markets.

Mr Cammack expects an especially poor performance from South America, where stringent economic policies have hit demand, while profits from Australasia are likely to be "well down".

Mr Cammack said: "Argentina and Brazil have taken a real tumble. They may even lose money."

The market awaits further news after fresh speculation that BTR, the industrial conglomerate that has a 4 per cent stake in Pilkington, may make a bid for the group.

Pete Deighton, at County NatWest, is expecting final pre-tax profits at VSEL, Consett, the shipbuilder and engineering company, to reach £39 million (£30.6 million).

Profits will have been boosted by the group achieving the 25 per cent threshold on the third Trident submarine. But the costs of shutting Cammell Laird, the Merseyside shipyard, will mean a substantial extraordinary charge.

Betterware Consumer Products, the door-to-door housewares distribution company, is expected to announce final pre-tax profits of about £4 million (£2.8 million), according to Smith New Court, the company's broker.

Interim: Carr's Milling Industries, French (Thomas) & Sons, Millwall Holdings, Fisons, Betterware Consumer Products, Boots Company, Farnham International Holdings, Heath (CE), Leigh Industries, Norros, Pilkington, Rowland Securities, 800 Group, SEI, Consortium.

Economic statistics: Investment intentions of manufacturing and service industries (spring survey).

FRIDAY

Interim: Brooke Tool Engineering, Fisons, Lyons Irish Holdings, Portsmouth, Shearson, Newsprinters, Property Partnerships.

Economic statistics: Construction output (first quarter - provisional), housing starts and completions (April).

PHILIP PANGALOS

CAPITAL MARKETS

Severn finally dips a toe in the deep waters of global capital

Last week saw the long awaited debut bond issue from Severn Trent, the water company that at one stage looked destined to be the first to tap the international capital markets after privatisation. The original planned deal and those of three or four other former authorities were put on ice early last year when rates moved sharply upwards just as the issue preparations were reaching completion.

The fact that the Severn Trent deal was only the fourth issue by a privatised utility has surprised the City. A rash of bonds from water and electricity companies was expected as their users took advantage of their new-found borrowing muscle. This has not happened. Rates have not been sufficiently attractive compared with the other sources of funding available to make bond market issues worthwhile. In part, this has been because the pace of capital spending by the water companies has been slower than anticipated. It is also because other cheaper sources of cashflow have been available, notably leasing deals. EIB loans and internally generated funds.

Further deals will trickle into the market over the next few years, but do not expect a mad rush, says Simon Best, a director of Baring Brothers, which lead-managed the Severn Trent deal.

Mr Best foresees the gradual development of a highly liquid, actively traded utilities sector by the mid-Nineties. "There will be a whole spectrum of issues by the water and electricity companies offering different credit qualities, different guarantees, different maturities, different monopoly

protection," he says. This would allow investors to make subtle switches between bonds offering slightly different risk reward characteristics. An investor might switch out of the relative safety of a fully guaranteed Thames Water bond to a relatively high risk unguaranteed Anglian Water bond.

Throw in the different cyclical characteristics of the electricity companies, and the range of possibilities becomes even greater. Such a sector would be without parallel outside America and would give utility treasurers the ability to dip into a highly liquid funding market.

With the Severn Trent deal, the process of diversification has begun. The eight-year bond is the first by a water company in the middle maturity range, the others all being at the long end. It is also a first in having no guarantee. However, two covenants bind the licensed water provider to the parent, making loss of licence a default event. The lack of a guarantee reflected Severn Trent's desire not to let diversification into non-regulated areas restrict its ability to raise funds for the core regulated business. The bond is being used to finance the recent acquisition of Biffa, the waste management company, from BET.

The new sector would fall somewhere between sovereign/supranational eurosterling issues and would greatly widen the options available to investors in sterling fixed interest. It is an attractive vision, but the reluctance of water company treasurers, to date, to test the waters suggests it may be a long time coming.

JONATHAN PRYNN

European Law Report

Hair restorer can be cosmetic or medicinal product according to use

The Upjohn Company and Another v Farzoo Inc and Another Case C-112/89

Before J. C. Moitinho de Almeida, President of the Fifth Chamber and Judges G. C. Rodriguez Iglesias, Sir Gordon Slynn, F. Grévisse and M. Zuleeg

Advocate General C. O. Lenz (Opinion February 19, 1991)

[Judgment April 16]

A product which fell within the scope of the definition of a cosmetic product was, however, to be regarded as a medicinal product if it was presented for treating or preventing diseases or if it was intended to be administered with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities (Fifth Chamber) so held in replying to questions submitted by the Hoge Raad (Supreme Court of the Netherlands) for a preliminary ruling.

Upjohn had brought proceedings in the Dutch courts seeking an injunction against Farzoo with a view to preventing the latter from distributing a product called "Minoxidil" on the Dutch market as a cosmetic product contrary to the Wet op de Geneesmiddelenvoorziening (Dutch law on the supply of medicinal products).

Minoxidil had been developed in the Upjohn laboratories in the early 1960s as a medication for the treatment of high blood pressure. One of its side effects being to encourage the growth of body hair, Upjohn developed a second application for the product as a treatment for natural baldness. It distributed the new product under the name "Regimine" also as a medication.

The product distributed by Farzoo, particularly in the

Netherlands, under the name "Minoxidil" was identical to "Regimine", both in respect of its purpose and in the way in which it was to be used. However, Farzoo regarded it as a cosmetic product and sold it as such.

Upjohn's application having been rejected at first instance and on appeal it appealed further to the Hoge Raad which stayed the proceedings and referred two questions to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Council Directive No 65/65 of January 26, 1965 on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products (OJ, English Special Edition 1965-1966, p.30) and 76/768 of July 27, 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to cosmetic products (OJ No L262 of September 27, 1976, p.169).

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows:

Medicinal products The first question was in essence whether a product might be defined as a "medicinal product" even though it was not intended to cure or prevent illness, simply because it might be administered with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions.

Article 1(2) of Directive 65/65 provided two definitions of a medicinal product, one according to its presentation and another according to its purpose. A product might be a medicinal product if it fell within either of those definitions.

The purpose of the presentation criterion laid down in the first indent of article 1(2) was to cover not only medicinal products which had a genuine therapeutic or medical effect, but also products which were not suf-

ficiently effective or which did not have the effect which consumers would be entitled to expect in view of their presentation, in order to protect consumers not only from harmful or toxic medicinal products as such, but also from various products used in place of appropriate remedies.

It followed that the definition of the presentation of a product was to be interpreted broadly. The second definition, on the other hand, covered medicinal products by function, that is to say all products which were intended to restore, correct or modify physiological functions and which might, thereby, have consequences for health in general.

Those two definitions, however, might not be regarded as completely separate. A substance which had properties "for treating or preventing disease in human beings or animals" within the meaning of the first part of the Community definition, but which was not presented as such, fell within the scope of the second part of the Community definition of a medicinal product.

However products which altered physiological functions in the absence of disease (such as a cosmetic product) also fell within the scope of that definition.

The use in the Directive of the term "with a view to" enabled the inclusion within the definition of a medicinal product, not only of products which had a real effect on physiological functions but also of those which did not have the intended effect which thus enabled public authorities to prevent the marketing of such products in order to protect consumers.

With regard to the question of the meaning of "restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions" it was apparent from the objective of protection of health pursued by the Community legislature that that expression was to be understood in a sufficiently broad manner as to cover all substances which might have an effect on the functioning of the body.

However, that criterion did not permit the inclusion of substances which, while having an influence on the human body, such as certain cosmetics, did not have a significant effect on metabolism and did not correctly speaking alter the way in which it functioned.

Distinction between medicinal products and cosmetics By its second question the Hoge Raad sought to discover how the dividing line between medicinal products and cosmetic products was to be determined with regard to products which did not have curative or preventive properties with regard to diseases.

As was made clear by the Fifth Circuit in the preamble to Directive 76/768, which stated

that the Directive "relates only to cosmetic products and not to pharmaceutical specialties and medicinal products", the rules laid down by that Directive related only to cosmetic products and not to medicinal products.

Although, consequently, it was possible that, in cases of doubt, the definition of a cosmetic product might be compared with that of a medicinal product before such a product could be defined as a medicinal product according to its function, it remained the case that a product which had the characteristics of a medicinal product or a pharmaceutical specialty did not fall within the scope of Directive 76/768 and was subject to the rules of Directive 65/65 alone.

That conclusion was, moreover, the only one which would be in accordance with the objective of the protection of public health pursued by both Directives, given that the legal rules governing pharmaceutical specialties were more rigorous than those relating to cosmetic products, taking into consideration the particular dangers to public health and which cosmetic products did not generally present.

In those circumstances, even though it fell within the definition of a medicinal product of Directive 76/768 a product was none the less to be regarded as a "medicinal product" and subjected to the relevant rules if it was presented for treating or preventing diseases or if it was intended to be administered with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions.

On those grounds the European Court (Fifth Chamber) ruled:

1 A product which did not have properties "for treating or preventing disease in human beings or animals" was a medicinal product if it might be administered "with a view to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions" and it was for the purpose of carrying out the necessary examination on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the pharmacological properties of the product under consideration, such as it might be established in the light of the latest scientific knowledge, of the way in which they were used, of the scale of their distribution and of the knowledge which consumers might have of them.

2 Any product which fell within either of the definitions laid down in article 1(2) of Council Directive No 65/65 was a medicinal product and, if it was a pharmaceutical specialty, was to be subject to the relevant legal rules, to the exclusion of the rules applicable to cosmetic products.

Irene Vlassopoulou v Ministerium für Justiz, Bundes- und Europaangelegenheiten, Baden-Württemberg Case C-340/89

Before O. Due, President and Judges G. C. Rodriguez Iglesias, M. Díez de Velasco, Sir Gordon Slynn, C. N. Kakouris, R. Joliet, F. Grévisse, M. Zuleeg and P. J. G. Kapteyn

Advocate General W. van Gerven (Opinion November 28, 1990)

[Judgment May 7]

In considering an application for authorisation to practise a profession, access to which, under national legislation, was subject to the possession of a diploma or a professional qualification, the national authorities concerned were bound to take into consideration the diplomas, certificates and other qualifications which the applicant had acquired with a view to practising the same profession in another member state by carrying out a comparison between the skills attested by those diplomas and the knowledge and qualifications required by the national rules.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities so held in replying to a question submitted to it by the Bundesgerichtshof (Federal Court of Justice) on the interpretation of article 52 of the EEC Treaty.

Mrs Vlassopoulou was a lawyer of Greek nationality who had been admitted to the Athens Bar. In addition to her Greek qualifications, she held a doctorate in law from the University of Tübingen, Germany. Since July 1983, she had worked in the office of German lawyers in Mannheim and, since November 1984, had been authorised to deal with cases involving Greek law and European Community law, in accordance with the Rechtsberatungsgesetz (law on legal advisers, 1959 BGBI III, p.303).

With regard to German law Mrs Vlassopoulou practised under the responsibility of one of her German colleagues in that office.

On May 13, 1988 she lodged an application for admission to the German Bar with the defendant, the Baden-Württemberg Ministry for Justice, Federal and European Affairs.

Her application was rejected on the ground that she did not fulfil the conditions of ability to carry out judicial functions, which were necessary in order to become a Rechtsanwalt (lawyer). Those conditions were in article 4 of the Bundesrechtsanwaltsordnung (federal regulation on lawyers, 1959 BGBI I, p.555).

In essence that ability was deemed to have been acquired by law studies at a German university, with success in the first state exam followed by a

preparatory traineeship and a pass in the second state exam.

Moreover, the minister stated that article 52 of the EEC Treaty did not confer on Mrs Vlassopoulou the right to practise her profession in the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of her professional qualification acquired in Greece.

The application lodged by Mrs Vlassopoulou against that refusal was dismissed by the Ehrengerichtshof (Council of the Lawyers' Professional Association). She then lodged an appeal against that decision before the Bundesgerichtshof which, taking the view that the dispute raised a question relating to the interpretation of article 52 of the Treaty, stayed its proceedings and referred a question to the European Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling.

In the absence of harmonization of the conditions of access to a particular occupation, the member states were entitled to lay down the knowledge and qualifications needed in order to pursue it and to require the production of a diploma certifying that the holder had the relevant knowledge and qualifications (see Case 222/86, *Elser v Heyden* (The Times October 26, 1987; [1987] ECR 4097).

It was common ground that no measure had yet been adopted pursuant to article 57(2) of the Treaty relating to the harmonization of conditions of access to the legal profession. Moreover, at the time of Mrs Vlassopoulou's application, no directive relating to the mutual recognition of diplomas conferring access to the legal profession had been adopted pursuant to article 57(1) of the Treaty.

In so far as Community law made no special provisions, the objectives of the Treaty, and in particular the freedom of establishment, might be obtained by measures enacted by the member states.

In that regard national qualification requirements, even if they were applied without discrimination on the ground of nationality, might have the effect of preventing the exercise, by nationals of other member states, of the right of establishment conferred upon them by article 52 of the Treaty.

That might be the case if the national rules in question disregarded knowledge and qualifications which had already been acquired by the person concerned in another member state.

It followed that a member state, dealing with a request for authorisation to practise a profession access to which, according to national legislation, was subject to the holding of a diploma or of a professional qualification, was required to take into consideration diplomas, certificates and other

qualifications which the person concerned had acquired with a view to practising the same profession in another member state by carrying out a comparison between the skills evidenced by those diplomas and the knowledge and qualifications required by national rules.

That procedure had to enable the national authorities of the host member state to satisfy themselves, on an objective basis, that the foreign diploma attested that its holder had knowledge and qualifications which were, if not identical, at least equivalent to those attested by the national diploma.

That assessment of the equivalence of the foreign diploma had to be carried out exclusively in the light of the level of knowledge and qualifications which its holder could be assumed to possess in the light of that diploma, having regard to the nature and duration of the studies and practical training which the holder had carried out.

In the context of that review, a member state might, however, take into consideration objective differences relating both to the legal context of the profession concerned in the member state of origin and its field of activity.

In the case of the legal profession, a member state was therefore able to carry out a comparative examination of diplomas taking into account the differences between the national legal systems concerned.

If that comparative examination of diplomas led to the finding that the knowledge and qualifications attested by the foreign diploma corresponded to those required by national provisions, the member state was bound to accept that that diploma fulfilled the conditions laid down by those provisions.

If, on the other hand, the comparison showed only partial equivalence between the knowledge and qualifications, the host member state had a right to require that the person concerned should demonstrate that he had acquired the additional knowledge and qualifications needed.

In that regard, it was for the competent national authorities to determine whether knowledge acquired in the host member state, either in the

context of a course of studies, or by practical experience, might be relevant for the purpose of establishing possession of the additional knowledge required.

If the regulations of the host member state required the accomplishment of a period of professional training or professional practice, it was for the same national authorities to decide whether professional experience, acquired either in the member state of origin or in the host member state, might be regarded as satisfying that requirement in whole or in part.

Finally, it was necessary to emphasise that examination of whether the knowledge and qualifications certified by the foreign diploma corresponded to those required by the legislation of the host member state was to be carried out by the national authorities according to a procedure in accordance with the requirements of the Community law relating to the effective protection of fundamental rights conferred by the Treaty on nationals of member states.

It followed that it had to be possible for any decision to be made the subject of judicial proceedings in which its legality under Community law could be reviewed and that the person concerned could ascertain the reasons for the decision.

On those grounds, the European Court ruled:

Article 52 of the EEC Treaty was to be interpreted as meaning that the national authorities of a member state, dealing with an application for authorisation to practise the legal profession, were required to take into account the qualifications attested by the foreign diploma corresponded to those required by national provisions, the member state was bound to accept that that diploma fulfilled the conditions laid down by those provisions. If, on the other hand, the comparison showed only partial equivalence between the knowledge and qualifications, the host member state had a right to require that the person concerned should demonstrate that he had acquired the additional knowledge and qualifications needed. In that regard, it was for the competent national authorities to determine whether knowledge acquired in the host member state, either in the

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ICI faces the litmus test

Lord Hanson's interest in ICI has concentrated analysts' minds and led them to conclude that although the company deserves to be spared it must put its own house in order

THERE appears to be a consensus emerging on the showdown between ICI and Hanson: ICI may need to pull itself up by its bootstraps, but the company has not performed so badly that it deserves to be thrown to the wolves at Hanson.

What the market appears to be hoping for is a fairytale ending, with ICI spurred to great heights by the threat of takeover resulting in a return to annual profit growth, the curbing of loss-making divisions and the maintenance, or better still increase, of dividends.

To achieve this, ICI's chairman, Sir Denis Henderson, will need to conjure up a restructuring that will point to strong cashflow, increased profitability and new products — particularly in its pharmaceuticals range.

ICI has been bedevilled of late by a number of external factors. Not only has it been badly dented by the recession, but two of its divisions which are reputed to be recession-proof, pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals, have also found themselves facing more difficult trading conditions.

The company's downturn is not an isolated event in the world chemicals market. ICI's performance may have been poorer than its most comparable continental rival but it was just as good or better than some of the big players in America.

Over the last 30 years, ICI shares have underperformed the London market average by more than 50 per cent. Moreover, since the 1987 crash, this divergence has been even more marked — particularly compared with some of the big German chemical groups.

Shortly before Lord Hanson bought his unenviable 2.8 per cent stake, UBS Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker, pub-

lished a comparison of ICI and some of its continental rivals. Phillips & Drew concluded that ICI was overvalued not only against the British market but also on an international sector comparison.

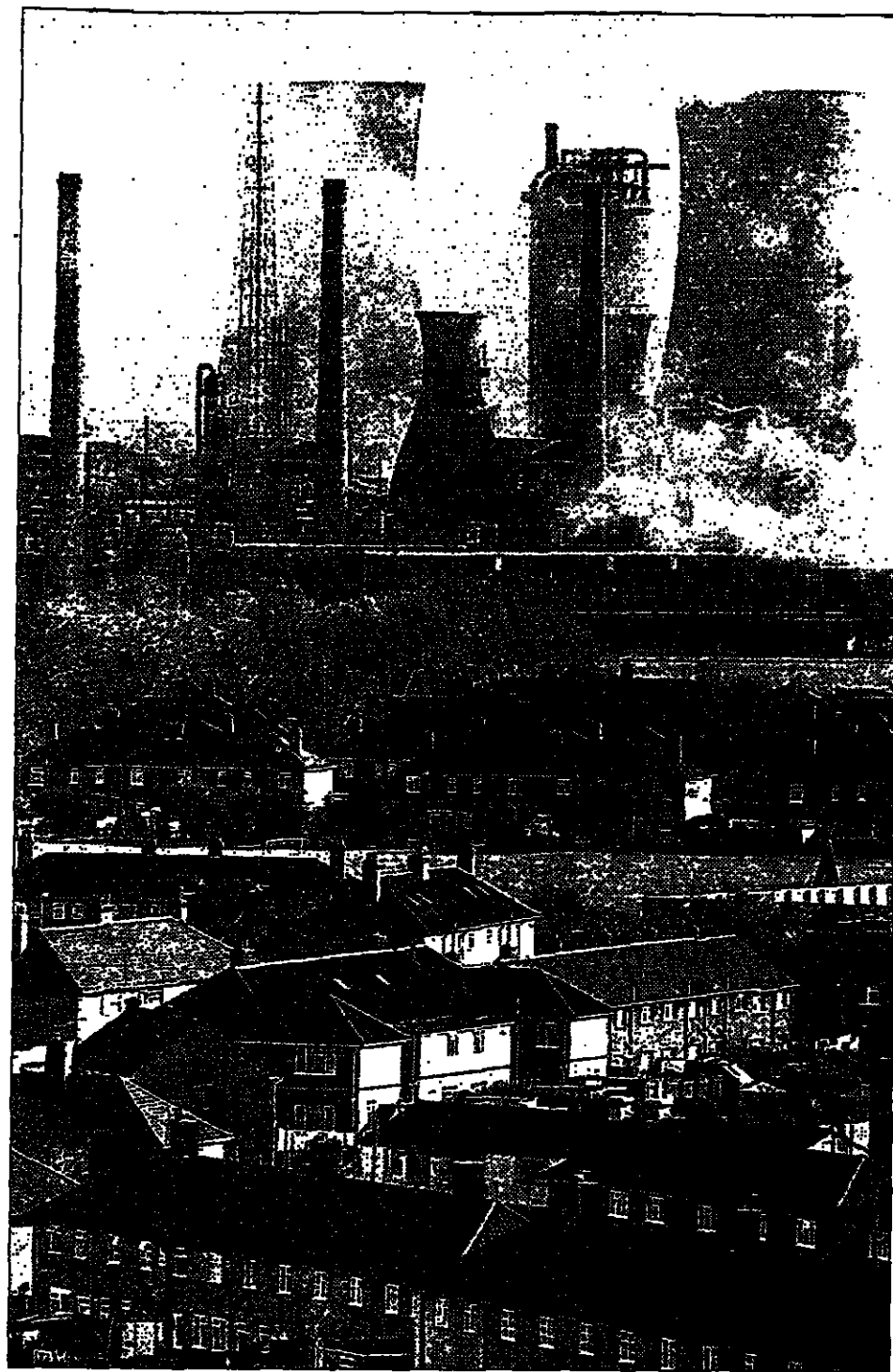
Over the past ten years, ICI's earnings per share have failed to grow in real terms. This contrasts with the performance of Bayer, its nearest German competitor, which, like ICI, has a large profitable pharmaceuticals division and a successful agrochemicals business making a similar combined proportion of group profits.

In 1990, Bayer also suffered a fall in profits but only by 18 per cent, compared with ICI which dropped 36 per cent. Between the cyclical peaks of 1979 and 1989, Bayer's earnings per share grew by an annual average of 8 per cent, better than the 6 per cent average for German companies. Over the same period, ICI increased its earnings per share at 6 per cent per annum, well below average. EPS growth in the UK market of 13 per cent.

Phillips & Drew concluded: "Looking to the total return to shareholders by 1994... assuming both companies recover their EPS in that year, ICI will provide a return of 40 per cent while Bayer's is over 70 per cent."

Trading profits in 1990 at BASF and Hoechst fell by a similar percentage to those at ICI. BASF slipped 38 per cent while Hoechst dropped 33 per cent, compared with ICI's fall of 36 per cent.

Hoechst, like ICI, owes part of its profits slump to its mature drugs product range and high research and development costs. In an effort to help solve that dilemma, Hoechst is expected to spend an extra DM500 million on capital expenditure this year



Dominating presence: the chemicals group casts its shadow far beyond Teesside

and, for the first time in several years, spend nothing on acquisitions and investments. Total cashflow is projected to be DM4.5 billion compared with capital expenditure of DM3.6 billion.

The German companies' shares are still rated lower than the average of the German stock market. The dividend yields on Hoechst, Bayer and BASF are on average 2.6 times the German market average while the yield on ICI is 1.3 times the London market average.

In America, Dow Chemicals and Du Pont tower over the rest of the listed chemicals companies and the experience of the American companies

underperformed the market. Analysts at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette (DLJ), the Wall Street securities firm, believe that ICI is more strictly comparable to Dow Chemicals or one of the smaller companies, such as Monsanto, rather than Du Pont whose performance is greatly influenced by its oil division. Of the former two companies, Monsanto, which has a market capitalisation of \$8 billion compared with Dow's \$15 billion, has been the more successful performer recently.

Dow's profit slump, on a percentage basis, has been the same as ICI's but there are worse American performers such as Exxon Chemicals which saw profits plummet by 52 per cent.

DLJ believes that where ICI is weakest, compared with, say, Dow or Monsanto, is in its development for the future. ICI spends an admirable amount on research and development, however it still appears to be approaching a plateau in its cash cow, pharmaceuticals.

During the past decade, operating profit from the drugs division has grown at 22 per cent compound, propelled by the success of its three heart disease products which account for 60 per cent of sales.

Both DLJ and Phillips & Drew stress that the next couple of years will be a critical period for this division because not only are key products, such as Tenormin, losing patent protection but there are few new drugs in the pipeline to take up the slack.

Bayer's glamour product, Adalat, is now off-patent but the company has compensated by introducing other newly patented formulations such as the antibiotic, Ciprobay, which has already achieved annual sales of £330 million.

ICI cannot fight the chemical industry's profit cycle, which is two years from its nadir. The pace of recovery will, however, be determined by just how quickly ICI and its rivals implement rationalisation programmes and introduce new products.

Sir Denis put aside £300 million in the 1990 accounts to put his house in order. The time may have come to spend it.

ANGELA MACKAY

Board 'must act to restore investor confidence'

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

ICI needs to act to restore investor confidence in the company, regardless of any possible bid from Hanson, according to a critical new analysis of the company's performance.

The chemicals group now needs to explain in detail its strategic policy and continue to review its strategy even after the present crisis is over, the detailed critique published by the Economist Intelligence Unit says.

As well as the fear that Hanson will follow up its acquisition of a 2.8 per cent stake in ICI with a full bid, the EIU report says, ICI is already wrestling with a steep fall in profits, underperforming shares and the need to apply its strategy much more vigorously.

The analysis, called *ICI - A Record of Achievement and Failure* and carried out by Dr Mark Quilliam of JP Morgan, says that even leaving the possible bid from Hanson aside, ICI is facing a "challenging" six months.

In the first quarter of 1991, the report says, ICI's profits were down by more than a half and "it is likely that the next six months will prove to be equally difficult".

The EIU claims that ICI's shares have been a "poor performer" against the UK market for the last four years. The London stock market is now above the levels it reached in the summer and early autumn of 1987, but the ICI share price is nowhere near the level it reached then.

"Since January 1, 1987, ICI's shares have been among the worst performing issues on the London market, and have fallen by roughly a third against the FT-SE 100 index."

The company has failed to achieve real growth in earnings and dividends, it says, with a decline of 6 per cent annually in real terms in its earnings per share, and dividends growing by 8.25 per cent a year, just about man-

aging to keep pace with inflation. Arguing that the group's strategy has also been flawed, it says that "it is possible that the 1980s at ICI may be remembered as the years of two major lost opportunities — the failure to diversify industrial chemicals and the failure to acquire in pharmaceuticals — rather than for the acquisitions that were achieved in paints and agrochemicals."

Dr Quilliam says that investors in ICI have gained "the unfortunate impression that management is more interested in running a big chemical company than in maximising shareholder returns", and he argues that the



group will need to mount a "major effort to explain its strategic re-think and restore investor confidence."

On the positive side, he says that the current strength of the dollar will significantly boost ICI's pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals and specialty chemicals activities, while in petrochemicals the degree of overcapacity should be less than it was in the early Eighties.

Finally, ICI is making significant cost reductions, the analysis says.

All this taken together could allow ICI's profits to recover strongly over the next year or two.

But Dr Quilliam warns that "it would be a shame if the group's management and investors were to conclude from this that the crisis is over and that the strategic direction of the company needs no further adjustment."

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
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1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280

SMALLER COMPANIES

Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
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1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280

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Company	Price	Change	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Turnover
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
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1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280
1,750,000 ASD Barnett	28	0	28	28	28	28	10	280

UK buys drop 92%

THE value of cross-border acquisitions carried out by UK companies fell 92.8 per cent between the first quarter of last year and this year, reports KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, the accountant.

Once dominant in European mergers and acquisitions, the UK has been overtaken by France, Germany, The Netherlands and Italy.

UK companies spent \$80 million (\$1.12 billion) on cross-border deals in the first

three months of the year. Sales of UK companies to European Community buyers continued apace, with 36 deals worth \$1.2 billion in the first quarter.

French companies also cut back, with EC spending falling 82 per cent from \$1.52 billion to \$267 million. The only country to increase spending was The Netherlands with \$1.05 billion, though this figure was massively inflated by the \$766 million acquisition of Pergamon Press by Elsevier.

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A banker goes native in textiles

IN MARCH 1989, on the day Henry Schultenfrei, an investment banker, acquired a controlling interest in AJ Worthington, a small textiles company, its shares rose from 44p to 85p.

The acquisition-minded Mr Schultenfrei, who runs Albion Trust, took, together with his associates, a 35 per cent stake in Worthington after negotiations for a one-for-one rights issue, raising £2.24 million, that coincided with his appointment as deputy chairman.

Worthington had cash in the bank, operated in mature sectors of the textile industry and had traded along for years. Observers expected Mr Schultenfrei to dispose of the company's existing interests and use the cash to establish a position in a high-growth sector.

Instead, he went native. Eyebrows were raised when its first acquisition, five months later, was Steinberger Holdings, a supplier of buttons and trimmings to the clothing industry, which it bought for £1.98 million in cash. This was hardly the stuff of go-go stocks and the company's shares lost their initial sparkle. They have fallen steadily and currently trade around 20p,

valuing the company at just £2 million. After another lengthy period of corporate inactivity Worthington moved again last month with the £100,000 acquisition of GFC Products, another button manufacturer. A useful inflow but still nothing to excite the stock market.

Mr Schultenfrei, however, harbours ambitions to develop Worthington into a substantial operator in niche areas of the textiles sector, since it is already a leading supplier of accessories such as curtain tie-backs, lampshade trims and shoulder pads, listing Marks and Spencer among its customers.

Worthington is being advised by Hambros and is thought to be ready to announce its second big acquisition for cash.

Final results for the year to end March are imminent and analysts expect profits to be maintained close to the previous year's profits just over £465,000. The impact of depressed high street trading will have been offset by interest earned on cash left over from the rights issue. The board has promised to at least match last year's only dividend of 0.625p a share.

MARTIN BARROW

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21.7th BNSF Ave	103	1.4	2.1	3.3	7.2
32.2nd Barrope	198	1	13.7	80	94
698,000 Birkdale	60		2.2	2.2	10.7

[illegible]

\$1.25	Allied Lon	88	● -2	4.7	5.3	37.8
\$17,000	Arcoilan	88				
\$1.8m	Asda	82	● -1	2.5	2.7	48.0
\$5.5m	BBH Group	45	1 -1	1.3	2.9	-
\$37,000	Baker Harris	56		2.7	4.8	16.5

155,000	Bourne End	50	2.7	8.4	10.0
195.8m	Bradford	139	4.5	8.2	18.7
24.5m	Bradford	33	3.3	2.2	1.0

525.0m Br Land	277	-2	9.5	3.4	19.7
270.3m Brton	164	-5	9.5	5.8	15.2
44.5m Burford	38½	-½	1.1	2.9	16.2
454.9m Cap & Counties	346	+1	17.8	6.1	14.0

102.000	Gantry Prop	270	..	3.2	1.2	51.4
102.000	Chesterfield	533	..	24.7	4.8	48.2
11.5m	Cyrtide	50	-2	..	..	13.6
11.3m	Clarke Nickolls	55	..	1.01	1.8	..
11.2m	Claydon	32	..	2.7	8.4	..
82.0m	Control Secs	22½	-3½	1.7	7.8	4.0
141.7m	Design	570	-10	30.7	3.5	11.2
175.000	Duroc Estates	4½	-½	1.8	22.2	..
175.000	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

54.5m	Dewhurst Hedge	703	11.0	1.8	
56.0m	Egerton Trust	8	-3	0.2	0.2
16.5m	Estates & Agency	275	8.4	3.1	48.8
24.5m	Estates Gen	118	-10	6.0	4.3
75.4m	Evans Of Leeds	115	-5	4.8	4.0 18.9
15.9m	Five Oaks	34	-	0.8	
65.0m	Fletcher King	67	-2	6.0	7.5 4.3
25.2m	Frogmore	317	-14	18.8	5.3 54.1

12.0km	Citycom	20%	-12	9	24	127
300.0km	HK Land	51
12.4km	Hallwood Gp	22%

22,000	Hammer Countryrod	55	..	0.10	0.2	..
22,500	Hamperperson	637	● -12	27.3	4.3	20.5
22,900	Do 'A'	612	● -13	27.3	4.5	19.7
22,000	Hamover Drive	40	-10	..	..	..
—	Hamdenger	..	..	22.5	..	..

[illegible]

1,000 Sinclair Goldsmith	30	-1	27	7.1	4.4
2.1m Stough Ezzes	241	-4	15.1	6.5	63.8

[illegible]

70.2m Allied Text	387	-1	18.0	4.1	11.8
7,000 Beckman (A)	70	●	5.4	9.1	8.9
5,000 Bolton Co	81				

[illegible]

Am Rothmans "B"	881	+14	20.5	2.3	13.0
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1000 Turnbull Scott	110	3.1
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WATER				
2m Atlantic Water	226	-3	20.4	5.5
2m Mediterranean	221	-4	21.6	5.7
2m North West	221	-4	21.6	5.7
2m Seward Trust	221	-4	19.8	6.0
2m South West	221	-4	21.6	5.7
1m Atlantic Water	263	+1	26.7	7.4
1m Mediterranean	263	+1	26.7	7.4
1m North West	263	+1	26.7	7.4
1m Seward Trust	263	+1	26.7	7.4
1m South West	263	+1	26.7	7.4
2m Atlantic Water	330	-1	21.4	3.7
2m Mediterranean	331	-1	20.4	3.7
2m North West	330	-1	20.3	3.7
2m Seward Trust	330	-1	20.3	3.7
2m South West	330	-1	20.3	3.7
1m Atlantic Water	420	-1	21.4	3.7
1m Mediterranean	420	-1	21.4	3.7
1m North West	420	-1	21.4	3.7
1m Seward Trust	420	-1	21.4	3.7
1m South West	420	-1	21.4	3.7
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EDUCATIONAL

POSTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

Mona, Jamaica

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The successful applicant will be expected to provide leadership in developing research programmes, preferably of an applied nature, as well as the teaching programmes at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

CHAIR IN MICROBIOLOGY

The successful applicant will be expected to give leadership in the teaching and research activities of the Department of Microbiology, which prepares students for the MB BS degree of the University of the West Indies, and to organise postgraduate programmes in Microbiology.

TOTAL SALARY PACKAGE w/e 1/8/91 in the range J\$356,313-J\$417,448. Includes basic salary in the range J\$227,853-J\$274,881 per annum; Entertainment allowance of J\$24,105 per annum; Transport allowance of J\$36,000 per annum; Unfurnished accommodation at a rental of J\$390 per annum or housing allowance of 20% of pensionable salary plus 10% Mona housing allowance. In addition, annual Study and Travel Grant scheme which provides J\$8,918 for staff, J\$2,971 for spouse and J\$591 each for up to 3 children. Book Grant of up to J\$4,905 per annum (J\$5,518 in 1992/93) with 33% being tied to purchase at the University Bookshop. Subsidised Health Scheme. UW1 contribution of 10% of pensionable salary to Superannuation Scheme. Provision for up to five full economy class passages plus baggage allowance up to US\$1,200 on appointment and normal travelling. Special allowance up to US\$400 for shipment of academic books and teaching/research equipment on appointment. Detailed applications (three copies) giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, date of birth, marital status, and names and addresses of three referees should be sent as soon as possible, but no later than 10 June 1991 to the University Registrar, Attention: Assistant Registrar (Central), University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7, Jamaica. Further particulars of the posts are available from the same source or from the Appointments Office, Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, UK, to whom candidates in the UK should also send a copy of their applications. In order to expedite the selection procedure, applicants are advised to ask their referees to send confidential reports direct to the University without waiting to be contacted. (W8505A)

In the process of expanding its educational activities North College decided to appoint additional permanent staff in the following areas: Lecturers for English, Computers, Economics, Econometrics, Management, Marketing, Advertising, Mathematics, Statistics, Operation Research, Quantitative Analysis, Linear Programming, Production Control, Cost Accounting, Financial Management, Budgeting, Tourism and Hospitality, Office Management, Procedures, Public Relations, Journalism, Radio - TV Broadcasting, Sociology, Psychology, Theatre, Music, Interior and Graphic Design, Printing, Photography. Heads for International Affairs, Continuing Education, Student Activities, Student Counselling, and Electronic Data Processing. All candidates should hold a Ph.D. or a terminal degree and/or an H.N.D. preferably from a United States or British Academic institution and have the ability to lecture in both Greek and English. North College also invites applications for the following positions: Librarian, Psychotherapist, Speech Therapist, with experience, computer knowledge and ability to communicate in Greek and English language. Successful candidates must be responsible in all phases of their work.

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For interview send a current curriculum vitae accompanied with recommendation letters and copies of all academic records to: The Dean of North College, Metropolitan Center, 6, Mitropoleos St., GR 546 25 Thessaloniki Greece

NORTH COLLEGE

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The appointment will be for an initial period of two years on Research Grade (A) £21,299 - £24,165 or £24,165 - £26,165 depending on qualifications and experience. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Centre's research programme and to the University's research programme.

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Honor parade: paratroop recruits put on a weapons display for a visit by Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation chief, at a camp in north Africa

Terror goes on the agenda

A leading British university's new courses on terrorism and espionage are proving popular. Barnaby Jameson reports

Not every university department drills its undergraduates on the surveillance methods of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the operational procedures of MI6. But then, what would you expect from a university that lists John Cleese, Tim Brooke-Taylor and Frank Muir among its recent rectors?

For the international relations department at St Andrews, Fife, the academic year has been extraordinary on any count. Two of the most controversial courses yet offered in British universities have just gone through their first year. So successfully that international relations has now had its joint honours status promoted to single honours.

The courses in question, introduced by the new departmental director, Professor Paul Wilkinson, as international relations options, are international terrorism and comparative intelligence systems — improbable choices on even the most exhaustive university prospectus.

Professor Wilkinson, who conceived and teaches the terrorism course, has been a researcher into terrorism since the early Sixties, and his work has contributed significantly to the subject's growth and direction. He is considered the leading expert in

the field. So much so that he has become a terrorist target himself. As director of the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, he was almost blown up by an IRA bomb discovered the day before the institute's annual London conference last September. "The incident rather undermined our relevance," says Professor Wilkinson, with the sang-froid of a former RAF officer.

The course he has assembled reflects a seasoned understanding of the subject, and avoids the teething problems of a new discipline. Terrorism is studied from a range of angles: its definitions, origins, place in society and the problems of counter-terrorism and international response.

Professor Wilkinson says: "One is providing the student with a 'map' of some of the most troubling phenomena in the international system, and the diplomatic, economic, and judicial measures open to countries to deal with them. Most international relations academics think that such a course is long overdue. It is extraordinary that although the

terrorist problem affects more than half the countries in the international community every year, so few universities in western Europe give it serious attention." For Professor Wilkinson, the subject is not only invaluable in promoting international security, but is readily marketable for its graduates in a chilly economic climate. "When I first started studying terrorism," he says, "the

overseas students, usually outlast their allotted time. And the terrorism library and international media archive is rarely short of users."

The international relations head of comparative intelligence systems, Myles Robertson, is an off-consulted specialist on the KGB and its influence in the Kremlin. With six months of planning and the help of what he terms "former government people", Dr Robertson has designed probably the only British university course to examine not just the history but the day-to-day mechanics of international intelligence agencies. Students examine the British, American, Israeli, French and Canadian intelligence services in detail, concentrating particularly on the influence of intelligence on the formation of foreign policy, as well as on national security.

The course is updated in line with global intelligence developments, forcing students to keep up to date with international events. One topic planned for next year, for instance, is an examination of

the failure of American and European intelligence services to anticipate Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. "If you do not like reading newspapers or political journals, you might as well give up," say two third-year intelligence specialists.

For the students who take the course, the most tempting, if delicate, question is what they do with their specialised knowledge of the CIA, Mossad and MI6. On this point, Dr Robertson is as laconic as any character from the television thriller, *Smiley's People*. Any suggestion, however, that the structure of the intelligence course is tantamount to training in espionage draws a perceptive "No!" Dr Robertson insists it is an academic discipline, and beyond that, a qualification for almost anything.

"Employers hire graduates on the basis of their degrees, not their subjects," he says. "Above all, they are looking for flexible and agile minds." That such stipulations might interest the more recondite sections of the Foreign Office is a point left unstated.

Whatever his students' futures, there is no doubt they are relishing their studies. Students have no trouble coping with the flexibility of the courses. Essays are given in on time, lectures are packed, and discussions go on well beyond the seminar room.

'Graduates are sought for their degrees, not subjects'

subject was considered extremely eccentric. But now any major industry must take into account the expertise of somebody knowledgeable about terrorism.

"I would hope that our graduates would put their training to good use in government, industry, the armed forces, the Foreign Office or the law."

Professor Wilkinson's teaching approach has evidently caught the imagination of the students. The six-person seminars, which attract

Welsh, young and unwell

An ambitious campaign is being aimed at children in Wales, who are now said to be the unhealthiest in Europe

Europe's unhealthiest children live in Wales. They drink, smoke, and eat more fatty foods than their continental counterparts. They watch more television; almost half watch for four hours or more every day.

They also take much less exercise, according to an international youth survey that puts the principality's under-16s top of the unhealthy lifestyle league. Only 26 per cent of boys and 9 per cent of girls exercise for four hours a week, compared with 89 per cent of Austrians.

Making them more health conscious is the unenviable task of the Welsh Health Promotion Authority, which is launching a £150,000 schools' campaign.

John Griffiths, of the authority, says: "As under-age drinking is a major problem, with 40 per cent of 13 to 16-year-old boys consuming

them not to break the law and sell alcohol to children.

Influencing the community is also the aim of the Healthy School Initiative, which seeks to dissuade teachers, parents and visitors from smoking on school premises. Even sports clubs that use school swimming-pools and gymnasia in the evening will be asked to respect the smoking ban.

According to the survey, the pupils most likely to start smoking are those whose parents and friends have a permissive attitude towards cigarettes. A robust anti-smoking policy in schools is an essential counter-measure because almost 50 per cent of girls smoke.

Life education centres — two £65,000 trucks — fitted as road shows — give primary school children a display showing the effect of consuming harmful substances.

"We never say don't drink or smoke," says Glyn Atwood, of the initiative, "but we do use an illuminated torso to show what happens to the heart and lungs when cigarettes or alcohol are consumed. Our strategy is to link health education with other curriculum areas and

we consider smoking by looking at the effects of pollution on the body."

Fifteen thousand children have seen the shows, and the hope is that within five years every five to 11-year-old in Wales will have participated. The shows are run by teachers who have prepared follow-up material.

Peter Mathias, the head of Peter Les Primary School, in Cardiff, says: "The show visit was very beneficial. The innovative approach ensured that the children were involved. We were pleased the session reinforced many of the themes we are pursuing in class. I would welcome a second visit, particularly if the visiting teacher could spend some time on in-service training with my staff."

On the fitness front, the Welsh sports council is campaigning for more physical education in schools, which has been reduced by 30 per cent since 1974.

IOLA SMITH

'We show them what cigarettes can do'

By targeting 11 to 13-year-olds, we believe we can break that drinking culture."

The campaign will highlight the physical effects of excessive drinking, and will show how drinkers react more slowly to danger, such as when driving. Guidance will be provided for teachers, and parents will be invited to participate by reconsidering their own drinking habits.

"Seeing adults drink, like watching them smoke, legitimises the activity for many children," Mr Griffiths says. "By getting the parents to collaborate, we are both helping the children and encouraging the parents to be more abstemious. Improving the health of the entire community by moving outwards from the school is one of the aims of the project."

Youth club leaders will be invited to continue discussing the issue with young people in the evenings. And most important of all, off-licences, supermarkets and corner shops will be visited to urge

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EDUCATION

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POSTS

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St. Paul's Preparatory School

Headmaster

Applications are invited for the post of Headmaster to succeed the present Headmaster Mr W N J Howard who will retire in April 1992.

Colet Court is a Preparatory School for boys with four hundred pupils aged 8-13. The school adjoins St. Paul's School in Barnes, London, SW13.

The salary and conditions of service will reflect the importance of this post. A house is provided.

Further details and an application form are available from The Clerk to the Governors of St. Paul's School (Ref HWT), Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, London, EC2V 8HE.



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(age range 12-18 years)

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3080 Tervuren, Belgium.

Tel: (direct from UK) 010-32-2-7674700
Fax: (direct from UK) 010-32-2-7678070

TUTOR FOR INTERNATIONAL FAMILY

To start last week in September. Must be well-qualified in all aspects of primary teaching, and must be native English-speaker. Ability to speak French and/or other languages an advantage. Should have the ability to use and instruct basic computer skills. The successful applicant must be flexible and willing to travel internationally, and assist in other areas where necessary. Interviews will be conducted on June 16, 1991, in central London. Please apply, in writing, enclosing full C.V., copies of three references and a recent photograph, to: Mrs C. Collins, Flat 27, Lincoln House, Beak Street, London SW2, by Friday 7th June.



Latymer Upper School
Hammersmith, London

An HMC school for 1000 day boys aged 9 - 18

Headship

The Governors invite applications for this post which is to be filled by September, 1992, with the possibility of an earlier appointment. Full details of the school and method of application may be obtained from R T Ashwell, Gabbittas, Truman and Thring, 6-8 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W1X 2BR. Tel: 071-734 0161, Fax: 071-437 1764. Closing date: 1 July 1991

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REPRESENTATIVE
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Write to: Box
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Schools learn a market lesson

More schools are promoting their services to parents. Hugh Thompson finds the trend causing disquiet among some heads and their staff, and enthusiasm among others

As head teachers grapple with the brave new world of market forces and the need to sell their own schools, they have been warned by their leaders to avoid becoming "the puppets of the market".

This year's annual conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, held at Scarborough, has called for guidelines to be issued in the "minefield" of commercial sponsorship in schools. David Kershaw, a head teacher from Coventry, says that large companies are planning ways "to get past teachers and target the nation's schoolchildren". He adds: "Many schools will be tempted to look at sponsorship, which has many advantages, but also grave dangers and risks."

There are undoubted benefits for schools in efficient marketing and sensible sponsorship, but Bob Fisk, the new president of the association, has his doubts. "Let us not go down the false trail of believing that a school's effectiveness can be judged by the glossiness of its brochure, the aggressiveness of its commercial advertising, or the size of its covenanted income," he told the conference.

More and more schools are following the private sector and turning to professional marketing. During the past two years, St George's Church of England school at Newtown, Birmingham, has been running advertisements on local television and radio.

Clive Roberts, the head teacher, says: "The competition for pupils is especially fierce in Birmingham. Not only have we suffered from falling rolls, but with schools opting out, parents often forget the church school option. Last year, we had ten 20-second slots on Central TV and it made a marked difference."

"This year, we went on local radio, inviting parents to come to an open night. Unfortunately, the night we chose was in February, when the blizzards came, and only ten parents turned up. Nevertheless, the whole exercise has raised our profile. There was a time when the local education authority cir-

culated our details to all the primary schools. Now we have to do our own marketing."

Elsewhere in Birmingham, Jane Capon, a school marketing consultant, has been holding marketing workshops for some grammar schools. She says: "There is increasing recognition that a few thousand well-spent on quality literature can be a worthwhile investment."

"For marketing people, there has to be an understanding that schools are not like soap powders and that schools do not have the kind of budgets which would interest most fully fledged marketing consultancies." She had found state school teachers antagonistic at first to the idea of marketing, but as the workshops progressed, they realised they had required the skills — and they began to enjoy themselves.

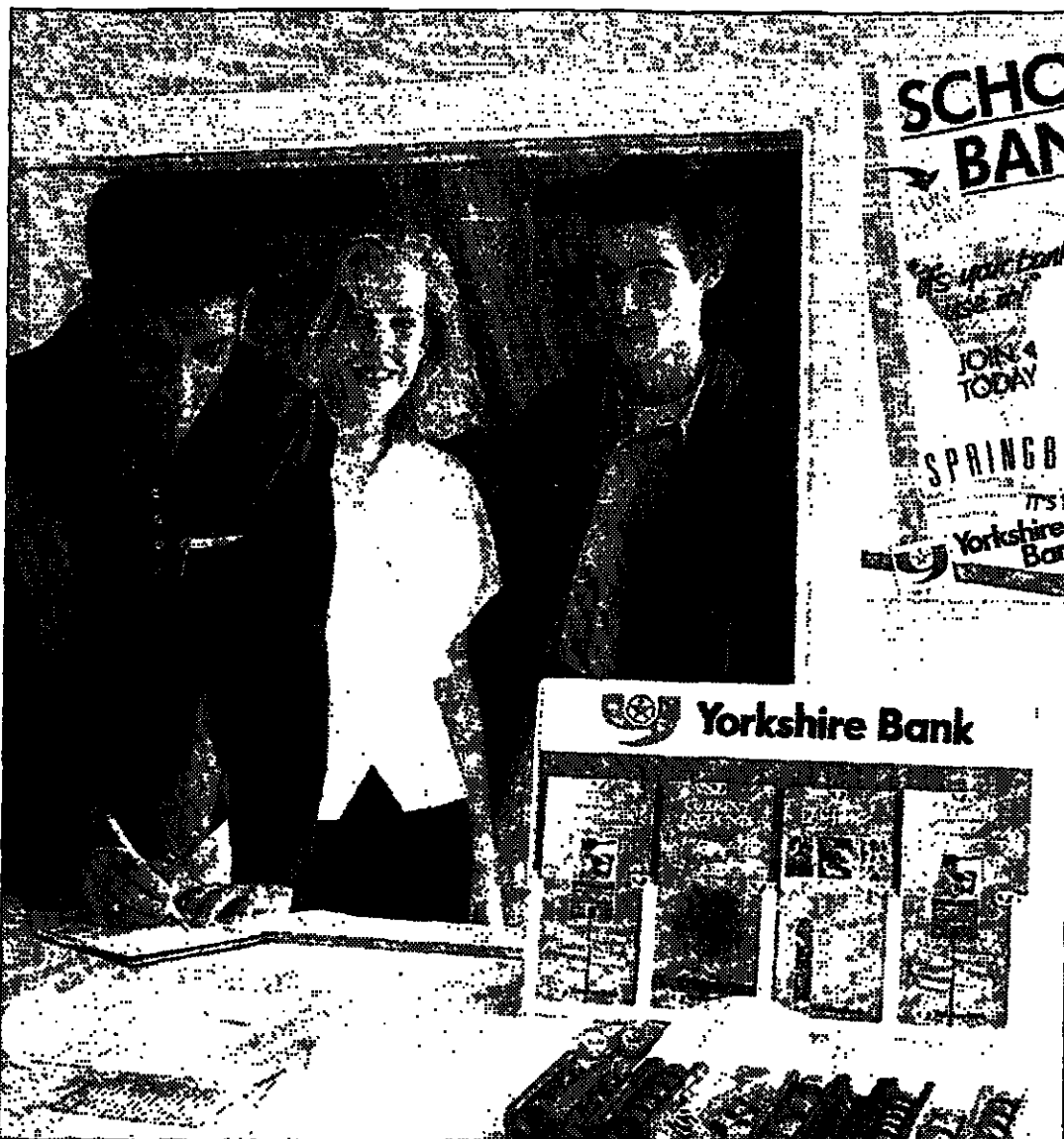
"I may be doing myself out of a job," she says, "but I feel that most schools have the resources to do their own marketing."

But there is a half-way house. George Varnava, the head teacher of Norwood school at Lambeth in south London, says:

"We have to start planning how we generate income both from attracting pupils and sponsorship. Our first step is to try to attract marketing and other professional specialists on to our board of governors. If our teachers haven't the time to take on these responsibilities, we may have to pay someone."

The National Union of Teachers argues that marketing and other management responsibilities are most likely to fall on the teachers who are already fully stretched and that the result will be less teaching.

This is not how Andy White, the head teacher at Woodlands school, Basildon, Essex, sees it. He has just appointed Dave McIntyre, a graphic artist who was once the chairman of the board of governors, as the school's £20,000-a-year director of publicity and marketing. He says: "It is right that we have someone who can bring marketing expertise to the school. It is less efficient having senior teachers doing a job for which they are not trained."



Marketing makes its mark: a bank opens a branch at a school in Melton Mowbray, Suffolk

"Education on the whole has done a bad job of projecting a positive image. Woodlands is a successful school, which makes the timing of the marketing all the more correct. Bringing in marketing when you are on the slide makes less sense."

Mr McIntyre believes the new job will become self-financing and could raise the school about £40,000 a year. More than 20 schools have shown an interest in the Woodlands approach.

At Thurston upper school, near Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, Richard Fawcett, the head, needs nobody to tell him about marketing. He says: "I am a great believer in taking the school out and bringing the community in. This we do in a number of ways: a regular newsletter, contacts with the media, press releases and business partnerships. Good mar-

keting not only improves the school's prospects, it adds to everybody's morale."

Employing marketing expertise and enjoying the experience are not necessarily the same. Mr Roberts, of St George's, says: "I am not sure I am in favour of going cap in hand to local businesses. Marketing ourselves that way is not something I am particularly keen on."

In a similar move, Westminster cathedral choir school, after failing to attract sufficient new choristers, sought the help of a parent, Howard Harding, a public relations consultant.

By targeting the Roman Catholic community and, in particular, primary schools with 30,000 leaflets that pointed out that choristers received heavily subsidised pri-

vate education, the numbers of suitable applications for the 30-strong choir went from one to nine, which gave the school its biggest ever intake.

Tim Devlin, the former publicity director of Isis, the Independent Schools Information Service, is now an educational public relations consultant. Most of his clients, who pay £500 a day, are public schools. However, in the past two years, he has been running workshops aimed at the larger state sector.

He says: "More than 1,000 head teachers from the maintained sector have come, but, if anything, demand is drying up. Some schools do not call it public relations, but development. There is evidence that what keeps a steady flow of applicants for secondary schools is not publicity, but relationships with primary schools."

Making grades

TEACHERS and pupils are wrong to believe that some examination boards offer an easier prospect than others at A-level, according to researchers who compared five boards' results over two years.

Peter Tymms, of Moray House college in Edinburgh, and Carol Fitz-Gibbon, of Newcastle university, analysed the results from 1988 and 1989, using a computer model that took into account pupils' previous examination results and socio-economic background. They could find only one subject, geography, in one unnamed board's results, that was consistently graded more severely than the norm.

In a report of their findings published in the *Oxford Review of Education*, the academics say: "It is a credit to the boards that they have been able to maintain such consistent grading schemes."

Better access

THE Polytechnic of North London will be one of the hosts of the first pan-European meeting on improving access to higher education for groups such as disabled people, those from ethnic minorities and people in rural areas, who are under-represented on courses. The three-day meeting starts at Lille university in northern France on June 13.

The polytechnic has pioneered access courses for students without traditional qualifications in Britain.

Bleak-speak

PHILIP Halsey, the chairman of the Schools and Examination and Assessment Council, was awarded low marks for English at the Haileybury speech day last week. Castigating him for "bleak-speak", David Jewell, the school's master, said: "He is the sort of man who would translate those luminous words of St Paul to the Corinthians: 'When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things' as 'In the contextual situation of infancy, I communicated in media appropriate to the age-range, my comprehension was restricted to non-adult levels, and my cognitive processes were of only sub-adolescent equivalence. On the comple-

tion, however, of personal maturation, I developed rejection tendencies towards primary hardware."

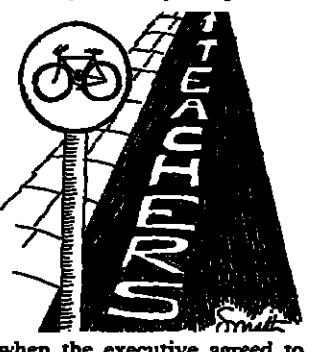
Plus for polo

POLO is booming at the top independent schools. Played only at Millfield school, Somerset, for many years, the game's popularity has extended to Eton, Harrow, Malvern, Rugby, Radley, Hurst, Cheltenham and Stowe. The schools will compete in a tournament at Rugby this month.

Major Paddy Burke, of Millfield, says: "It has been a long, slow build-up, but we do believe this game has a considerable future within independent schools. Nor do you need to be very wealthy. It helps, of course, to have your own ponies, but here at school we maintain a resident stable."

Ride on

AMONG issues awaiting the new executive of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education will be that of whether to urge the 56,000 members to cycle to work. The union's annual conference, at Brighton, was denied a potentially lively debate



when the executive agreed to consider drafting a green policy paper. Lecturers in the southern region favour "generous" allowances and cross-subsidy schemes to encourage the use of bicycles and public transport, not to mention a four-day week.

North wins

PETER North, the principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and a leading authority on international law, is to be the vice-chancellor of Oxford university. Elected last week, he will hold office from 1993 to 1997. Outside the academic arena, Dr North headed a road traffic law review committee, which recommended tougher penalties for drink-driving.

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Applications should be submitted by 17th June 1991.

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Salary pro rata at the annual rate of £12,690 (under review).

Further particulars of the post and application forms are available from the Head of Department, The University, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ Tel 0344 75161 and 393/6650 to whom completed forms must be sent to arrive no later than 29 June 1991.

The University operates an Equal Opportunities Policy.

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2. **Modern Theology:** A specialist in 20th c. Christian theology with interests in interfaith dialogue, feminist theology, liberation theology, or philosophy of religion, to teach at undergraduate and postgraduate level and initiate research in any one area of modern theology. Wider religious studies interests also welcome.

3. **Christian History and Thought:** A specialist in either early or medieval Christian thought, to teach undergraduate courses and develop a postgraduate programme.

It would be helpful if the person appointed under (2) or (3) had an interest in the relationship between religion and literature to take charge of co-ordinating the work for the Religion with Literature degree.

Preference will be given to candidates with lecturing experience, a proven research and publications record, and the ability to strengthen the postgraduate teaching and research programme of the department. Candidates interested in any of the three areas above are invited to apply.

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Further details are available from the Personnel Office, University of Bristol, Senate House, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TH or Tel 0272 256450 (ansaphone after 5pm) Applications in the form of a cv including the names and addresses of three referees together with a list of publications.

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Applications are invited for a one-year teaching appointment (tenable from 1 October 1991). Candidates should be specialists in nineteenth and twentieth century French history. The person appointed will be required, among other duties, to teach the Specified Subject Continuity and Change in France since the French Revolution to final-year undergraduates. An appropriately qualified candidate would have the opportunity to teach French economic history. The salary offered is expected to be within the range £12,690-£17,593 a year (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Miss R M Harrison, Faculty of History, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9EF, to whom applications (time copies) should be sent so as to reach her not later than 20 June 1991. Applications should be in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the candidate's qualifications and experience, date of birth, nationality and current salary, together with an indication of specific areas of teaching offered and the names of three referees, at least one of whom should be in a position to comment on teaching ability. Candidates should ask their referees to write directly to Miss Harrison on their behalf by 20 June 1991.

The University follows an equal opportunities policy.

University of London: The London School of Economics and Political Science British Library of Political and Economic Sciences

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Applications are invited for the post of Librarian of the British Library of Political and Economic Science which will become vacant from the end of the current academic year on the departure of Mr C Hunt to take up the post of University Librarian and Director of the John Rylands University Library at Manchester.

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Further particulars of the appointment and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, the London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

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TENNIS

Graf preaches the work ethic as her peers seek pay rise

FROM ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT, PARIS

STEFFI Graf has been a little too blunt for both her masters and her opponents at the French Open. "It wasn't that tough today," she said after dismissing Sabine Appelmans, of Belgium, for the loss of four games in less than an hour yesterday. "The women's tournament begins this week."

As the party bosses at the Women's Tennis Association (WTA) have been trying to convince everyone for the past year that women's tennis is feverishly competitive these days, that was not quite what they wanted to hear. To add insult to injury, Graf has been a dissenting voice in the continued calls for equal prize-money, a chorus led by Monica Seles and Martina Navratilova and orchestrated by Graf's belief that the women are doing quite nicely, thank you, and should not force the issue, has upset some people, although Graf would not say whether they were players or administrators. "Yes, they weren't happy with my answers. I am sure the prize-money will equalise eventually, but there are more important things to talk about."

Like Graf's tennis, which has been as impressive as ever

in the opening week. There might be more members of the elite in the women's game now, but the difference in ability, athleticism, skill and commitment between the top group and the rest is still as vast as ever.

"I know quite a few players who have the ability to do more than they do," Graf said. Appelmans, for one. "I know she can play better. She could work a lot more on her serve. I have worked hard to be where I am. They need to work harder."

To be fair to Appelmans, who has just turned 19 and is still coming to terms with being in the top 30, this was her first encounter with Graf and she was only too ready to learn the lessons of defeat. "I am just not used to that sort of rhythm," she said. "The whole game was so much quicker and it wasn't just one or two balls, it was ten. But the experience makes me want to work."

In the unaccustomed and undignified position of not having a grand slam title since the start of the French Open in 1987, Graf cannot wait to get to the meat of the tournament. "I am better physically and mentally than this time last year," she said

after reaching her sixth consecutive quarter-final at Roland Garros.

She might have to take one more speciality, however. In the quarter-finals, Nathalie Tauziat should not tax her any more than her previous three opponents — who managed six games between them — not least because the French girl had to sweat for three hours to beat Naoko Sawamatsu 7-5, 2-6, 12-10.

Graf, the No. 2 seed, was followed at a respectful distance into the quarter-finals by Mary Joe Fernandez, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Jana Novotna, seeded four, five and six, respectively. None dropped a set, but both Fernandez and Novotna were taken to tie-breaks in the second set.

Novotna, in particular, managed to make a dreadful meal of beating Leila Meskhi. She led 6-0, 5-2, only to lose the next three games. She missed two match points in the ninth game and two more in the tie-break, which she finally took 9-7. Such frailty could be punished more sternly from now on.

After his supporting role in the Connors saga, Michael Chang was just too quick and determined for Guy Forget, one of three Frenchmen in the last 16. Much to the dismay of the centre-court crowd, Forget could do nothing right for two sets, during which he won just two games, and only began to show any sort of spirit in the third, when Chang briefly lost his way. But an early break in the fourth set effectively settled the issue.

Andre Agassi's 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 6-1 defeat of Alberto Mancini took a similar course, though it had a rather more explosive end. Mancini, who had taken the wild card earmarked for Noah to get into the main draw, was unhappy about the final call, and while Agassi waited at the net to shake hands, he was trying to get the umpire to change the call.

To no avail and the Argentinian, who had saved a match point against Agassi to win the Italian Open two years ago, was left to squalor in silence.

Queen's final competition

MRS S.K. Thompson is the winner of *The Times* competition offering a weekend in London to watch the semi-finals and finals of the Stella Artois men's tennis championships at Queen's Club, Kensington, on June 15 and 16.

Mrs Thompson, who lives at Plane Tree Way, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and a companion will be the guests of Stella Artois at the tennis, and they will have for *Agassi* of *Love* and overnight accommodation at the Chelsea Hotel.

The answers were: 1, Ivan Lendl; 2, United States; 3, Rick Leach and Jim Pugh; 4, Boris Becker; 5, Jeremy Bates.

Botica selected

Wellington (AP) — Frano Botica, the former union international who plays for Wigan, will make his rugby league international debut at full back for New Zealand against France in Auckland on June 13. Three other new internationals were also named in the New Zealand team: Ernest Koloto, of Wigan, and backs Jarrod McCracken and Richard Blackmore.



Going through the motions: Graf finds it easy at Roland Garros yesterday

Unknowns forget to read the script

PARIS (AP) — The luck of the draw has provided some interesting early-round matches at the French Open, such as last Friday's Jimmy Connors-Michael Chang battle, but it has wreaked havoc with the men's fourth-round pairings today.

The upper half of the draw is down to only three seeds — Stefan Edberg, Jim Courier and Michael Stich — which means Arnold Boetsch and Franco Davin, virtual unknowns, will play in one of today's featured matches.

The upper part of the draw lost Ivan Lendl, the No. 3 seed, to Jimmy Connors, and the No. 13, to injury the day before play began. Pete Sampras, the sixth seed, Goran Ivanisevic, No. 8, and John McEnroe, No. 15, all were ousted in the first two rounds.

The men's fourth-round matches, with the players' world rankings in parentheses, are: Edberg (11) v Andrei Cherkasov (12); Stich (12) v Fabrice Santoro (50); Boetsch (140) v Davin (69); and Courier (9) v Todd Martin (243).

Argentina is known for its clay-court tennis players, and it has lived up to its reputation

Hopes to expand for future

By ANDREW LONGMORE

THE chairman of the All England Club, John Curry, yesterday denied the club were plans to move the championships from their present site at Wimbledon.

A letter from Chris Goringe, the chief executive of the All England Club, to Mike Topp, chairman of the Wimbledon Club, had suggested that if negotiations to buy extra land from the Wimbledon Club — which is opposite the championships' 42-acre site — were not successful, a move might be necessary, but Curry said no move was being considered in the "short term".

"It is common sense that we need more space to provide bigger and better facilities," Curry said. The All England Club has been looking to expand for several years, to provide additional practice facilities, more hospital units and another show court. The only adjacent land available belongs to the long-established Wimbledon Club, whose members are reluctant to move to a new site provided for them.

YACHTING

Pendennis proves pedigree with an early success

By MALCOLM MCKEAG

BY FINISHING second overall in the one-ton division of the Bit Cup in Kiel, Germany, Port Pendennis, designed by Ed Dubois, skippered by Lawrie Smith and financially supported by Peter de Savary, looked to have done enough to secure her selection for the one-tonner slot in Britain's team for the Champagne Mumm Admiral's Cup. However, she may well have to wait a further three weeks to be certain.

Although none of the selection committee went to Germany to watch Pendennis and her rival, Shardana, perform, in a regatta that was added to the trials schedule with less than a week's notice, Iain Macdonald-Smith, its chairman, went on record as saying he was interested only in good results, "firsts and seconds".

Macdonald-Smith spent the weekend racing for his club, The Royal Thames, against the Sigma Association on the Solent, an event run by his fellow selector, David Arnold. Arnold said yesterday: "This result makes the position more clear. Neither yacht had a chance to develop her full potential in the trials in England and the intention is to wait and see the outcome of the One Ton Cup."

"Our objective is to select the strongest one-tonner for Britain and for that we remain unpolegic, even if it does keep the yachts waiting." The One Ton Cup is in Belgium in early July.

Port Pendennis opened Saturday's two races with a fine win in 22 knots, then dropped to ninth in the second. Shardana retired from the first, after hitting the leeward mark, but went on to score second in the next, apparently keeping her hopes alive. Yesterday, in eight knots of breeze, Pendennis was fourth while Shardana was sixth.

All the Admiral's Cup one-tonners were racing, with the exception of Japan. Lawrie Smith said yesterday: "We are

certainly as fast as any in light winds and have a definite edge in a breeze. Our tactics were constrained by having to race Shardana, but the main purpose of coming here — to tune against the other one-tonners — has been achieved. Now it is up to the selectors."

Less promising has been the performance of Britain's two-tonner, Wings of Oracle. A series of gear failures in the first race of the Two Ton Cup left her struggling in fourth place, and yesterday she was lying fifth.

Meanwhile on The Solent, Ed Dubois had further success when his latest design, Dump Truck, owned by Crispian Horson, won the inshore leg of the International Measurement System (IMS) national championship.

Three races were held, with the championship to be concluded next weekend with the Solihull leg, the Royal Oceanic Racing Club's de Guingand Ball race. Dump Truck won twice on Saturday, over 12 miles and five-and-a-half miles. Yesterday she looked set for a third victory when Neil Harry and Pat Dodd's new Tripp 40, Outstripper, closed the gap in the final stages to save her time on the bigger boat and secure second overall for the inshore series.

In the Air Canada Industry Sailing Challenge round the Isle of Wight, IBM and National Power won their heats to qualify for the final in July.

RESULTS: Bit Cup: Overall 1, Port Pendennis (L. Smith, G. Dubois, 18); 2, Shardana (J. Horson, 23); 3, Sigma (J. Horson, 24); 4, ABAP (J. Horson, 24); 5, other (J. Horson, 24); 6, other (J. Horson, 24); 7, other (J. Horson, 24); 8, other (J. Horson, 24); 9, other (J. Horson, 24); 10, other (J. Horson, 24); 11, other (J. Horson, 24); 12, other (J. Horson, 24); 13, other (J. Horson, 24); 14, other (J. Horson, 24); 15, other (J. Horson, 24); 16, other (J. Horson, 24); 17, other (J. Horson, 24); 18, other (J. Horson, 24); 19, other (J. Horson, 24); 20, other (J. Horson, 24); 21, other (J. Horson, 24); 22, other (J. Horson, 24); 23, other (J. Horson, 24); 24, other (J. Horson, 24); 25, other (J. Horson, 24); 26, other (J. Horson, 24); 27, other (J. Horson, 24); 28, other (J. Horson, 24); 29, other (J. Horson, 24); 30, other (J. Horson, 24); 31, other (J. Horson, 24); 32, other (J. Horson, 24); 33, other (J. Horson, 24); 34, other (J. Horson, 24); 35, other (J. Horson, 24); 36, other (J. 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Gallic precision carries day in Nations Cup

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DR JOCKEY CLUB-LANCIA (Group)
1. **Y.O. S. (2nd)** 1m 42s

SUAVE DANZA (1st Amateurs), 2. **SUB**
TO (7 Jmges), 3. **TO (7 Jmges)**, 4. **TO**
N. Luchierotti (4th), **Bright Glen (5th)**,
Warner Duck (8th), **Justice**, 7. **nm** **NP**, **Pat**
Glen, Shokler 4d, 11. **Val**, 14. **1m**, 15. **hd**, 16. **J**
1m, 17. **1m**, 18. **1m**, 19. **1m**, 20. **1m**, 21. **1m**, 22. **1m**, 23. **1m**, 24. **1m**, 25. **1m**, 26. **1m**, 27. **1m**, 28. **1m**, 29. **1m**, 30. **1m**, 31. **1m**, 32. **1m**, 33. **1m**, 34. **1m**, 35. **1m**, 36. **1m**, 37. **1m**, 38. **1m**, 39. **1m**, 40. **1m**, 41. **1m**, 42. **1m**, 43. **1m**, 44. **1m**, 45. **1m**, 46. **1m**, 47. **1m**, 48. **1m**, 49. **1m**, 50. **1m**, 51. **1m**, 52. **1m**, 53. **1m**, 54. **1m**, 55. **1m**, 56. **1m**, 57. **1m**, 58. **1m**, 59. **1m**, 60. **1m**, 61. **1m**, 62. **1m**, 63. **1m**, 64. **1m**, 65. **1m**, 66. **1m**, 67. **1m**, 68. **1m**, 69. **1m**, 70. **1m**, 71. **1m**, 72. **1m**, 73. **1m**, 74. **1m**, 75. **1m**, 76. **1m**, 77. **1m**, 78. **1m**, 79. **1m**, 80. **1m**, 81. **1m**, 82. **1m**, 83. **1m**, 84. **1m**, 85. **1m**, 86. **1m**, 87. **1m**, 88. **1m**, 89. **1m**, 90. **1m**, 91. **1m**, 92. **1m**, 93. **1m**, 94. **1m**, 95. **1m**, 96. **1m**, 97. **1m**, 98. **1m**, 99. **1m**, 100. **1m**, 101. **1m**, 102. **1m**, 103. **1m**, 104. **1m**, 105. **1m**, 106. **1m**, 107. **1m**, 108. **1m**, 109. **1m**, 110. **1m**, 111. **1m**, 112. **1m**, 113. **1m**, 114. **1m**, 115. **1m**, 116. **1m**, 117. **1m**, 118. **1m**, 119. **1m**, 120. **1m**, 121. **1m**, 122. **1m**, 123. **1m**, 124. **1m**, 125. **1m**, 126. **1m**, 127. **1m**, 128. **1m**, 129. **1m**, 130. **1m**, 131. **1m**, 132. **1m**, 133. **1m**, 134. **1m**, 135. **1m**, 136. **1m**, 137. **1m**, 138. **1m**, 139. **1m**, 140. **1m**, 141. **1m**, 142. **1m**, 143. **1m**, 144. **1m**, 145. **1m**, 146. **1m**, 147. **1m**, 148. **1m**, 149. **1m**, 150. **1m**, 151. **1m**, 152. **1m**, 153. **1m**, 154. **1m**, 155. **1m**, 156. **1m**, 157. **1m**, 158. **1m**, 159. **1m**, 160. **1m**, 161. **1m**, 162. **1m**, 163. **1m**, 164. **1m**, 165. **1m**, 166. **1m**, 167. **1m**, 168. **1m**, 169. **1m**, 170. **1m**, 171. **1m**, 172. **1m**, 173. **1m**, 174. **1m**, 175. **1m**, 176. **1m**, 177. **1m**, 178. **1m**, 179. **1m**, 180. **1m**, 181. **1m**, 182. **1m**, 183. **1m**, 184. **1m**, 185. **1m**, 186. **1m**, 187. **1m**, 188. **1m**, 189. **1m**, 190. **1m**, 191. **1m**, 192. **1m**, 193. **1m**, 194. **1m**, 195. **1m**, 196. **1m**, 197. **1m**, 198. **1m**, 199. **1m**, 200. **1m**, 201. **1m**, 202. **1m**, 203. **1m**, 204. **1m**, 205. **1m**, 206. **1m**, 207. **1m**, 208. **1m**, 209. **1m**, 210. **1m**, 211. **1m**, 212. **1m**, 213. **1m**, 214. **1m**, 215. **1m**, 216. **1m**, 217. **1m**, 218. **1m**, 219. **1m**, 220. **1m**, 221. **1m**, 222. **1m**, 223. **1m**, 224. **1m**, 225. **1m**, 226. **1m**, 227. **1m**, 228. **1m**, 229. **1m**, 230. **1m**, 231. **1m**, 232. **1m**, 233. **1m**, 234. **1m**, 235. **1m**, 236. **1m**, 237. **1m**, 238. **1m**, 239. **1m**, 240. **1m**, 241. **1m**, 242. **1m**, 243. **1m**, 244. **1m**, 245. **1m**, 246. **1m**, 247. **1m**, 248. **1m**, 249. **1m**, 250. **1m**, 251. **1m**, 252. **1m**, 253. **1m**, 254. **1m**, 255. **1m**, 256. **1m**, 257. **1m**, 258. **1m**, 259. **1m**, 260. **1m**, 261. **1m**, 262. **1m**, 263. **1m**, 264. **1m**, 265. **1m**, 266. **1m**, 267. **1m**, 268. **1m**, 269. **1m**, 270. **1m**, 271. **1m**, 272. **1m**, 273. **1m**, 274. **1m**, 275. **1m**, 276. **1m**, 277. **1m**, 278. **1m**, 279. **1m**, 280. **1m**, 281. **1m**, 282. **1m**, 283. **1m**, 284. **1m**, 285. **1m**, 286. **1m**, 287. **1m**, 288. **1m**, 289. **1m**, 290. **1m**, 291. **1m**, 292. **1m**, 293. **1m**, 294. **1m**, 295. **1m**, 296. **1m**, 297. **1m**, 298. **1m**, 299. **1m**, 300. **1m**, 301. **1m**, 302. **1m**, 303. **1m**, 304. **1m**, 305. **1m**, 306. **1m**, 307. **1m**, 308. **1m**, 309. **1m**, 310. **1m**, 311. **1m**, 312. **1m**, 313. **1m**, 314. **1m**, 315. **1m**, 316. **1m**, 317. **1m**, 318. <

Ballesteros aims for US Open

By MITCHELL PLATTS
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

SEVERIANO Ballesteros won the Dunhill British Masters golf tournament with a final round of 75 on the Duke's course at Woburn Golf and Country Club yesterday.

The Spaniard suffered the indignity of dropping three shots in two holes early in his round, but he still earned the £75,000 first prize in a proverbial hack canter, with an aggregate of 273, 13 under par, even if he did fritter away two more shots on the closing stretch.

Ballesteros, of course, was the crowd's favourite and the overwhelming favourite. He started the last round with a huge gallery and a seven-shot lead. The bookmakers, predictably, stopped betting. They would if Mystiko was allowed to start the Derby on Wednesday from Tattenham Corner.

That his eventual winning margin was only three is almost incidental. Ballesteros won this tournament on the first three days with scores of 66, 66 and 68. In fact, it could be said that he won the British Masters at the American Masters. It was in April at Augusta National where he repaired his swing and restored his confidence.

Ballesteros believes in fate, and since then he has been fated in Japan, Spain and England. He has played five tournaments, won three, lost in a play-off, and finished third. His winnings in Europe alone total £199,217, which means he leaves today for the United States as No. 1 in the Volvo Order of Merit.

Ballesteros has now won 63 tournaments during his career and \$7,630,000. There is no question that when the year dawned, all that was on Ballesteros's mind was to win again. He simply needed a win to erase the frustration of losing his form in 1990.

Ballesteros, of course, has revised his targets. He has secured his place in Europe's team for the Ryder Cup, sponsored by Johnnie Walker, in September, so he can devote his attention to the major championships.

The US Open starts at Hazeltine in Minnesota on Thursday week and Ballesteros could not wish to be going there in a better frame of mind.

"It is time for another European to win the US Open," he said. Time, indeed. Tony Jacklin was the last and his success in 1970 was achieved, coincidentally enough, at Hazeltine.

"For me the goal is to complete the grand slam, which means I must win the US Open and the US PGA championship." Ballesteros said. "But I wouldn't mind if I won the Open again at Royal Birkdale in July."

Ballesteros's rather untidy final round did little to diminish his confidence. "I played well," he said. "I played aggressive at the beginning but then I had to watch out a little bit. I couldn't buy a putt. It didn't help."

The longest putt that he holed was one of three feet at the second. That should not concern him. In the last month his putter has been as hot as it has been at any time in his career.

What Ballesteros will have to work on is his driving. He knows there is no room for error on a US Open course.

Whereas Ballesteros was all over the winner, there was a photo-finish for second place. Eamonn Darcy (71), David Gilford (69), Tony Johnstone (68), Sam Torrance (69), and Keith Waters (69) could not be separated and each won £27,096.

Torrance, who like Gilford came home in 34, has enhanced his hopes of being in the Ryder Cup as he has now won £105,508.

Gilford has not enjoyed such a satisfying result in five years. He will draw much confidence from his performance, as will Waters, whose previous highest finish in Europe was a tie for fifth place in the Sanyo Open in 1982.

Darcy was third in the Volvo PGA championship. He holed from 15 feet on each of the last two greens to increase his earnings in eight days to £58,396. The Irishman has moved into ninth place in the Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup points table.

Bernard Gallacher's team is beginning to take shape, with Ballesteros back at the head of affairs.

VOLVO ORDER OF MERIT: Leading players: 1. S. Ballesteros (Sp), £199,217; 2. S. Richardson (Eng), £171,354; 3. D. Fairley (N.I.), £123,785; 4. I. Woosnam (Wales), £120,480; 5. C. Parry (Aus), £118,117; 6. J. M. Oosthuizen (S.A.), £112,046; 7. V. Singh (Ind), £108,807; 8. S. Langer (Ger), £107,825; 9. S. Torrance (Sco), £105,508; 10. C. Montgomerie (Sco), £93,119.

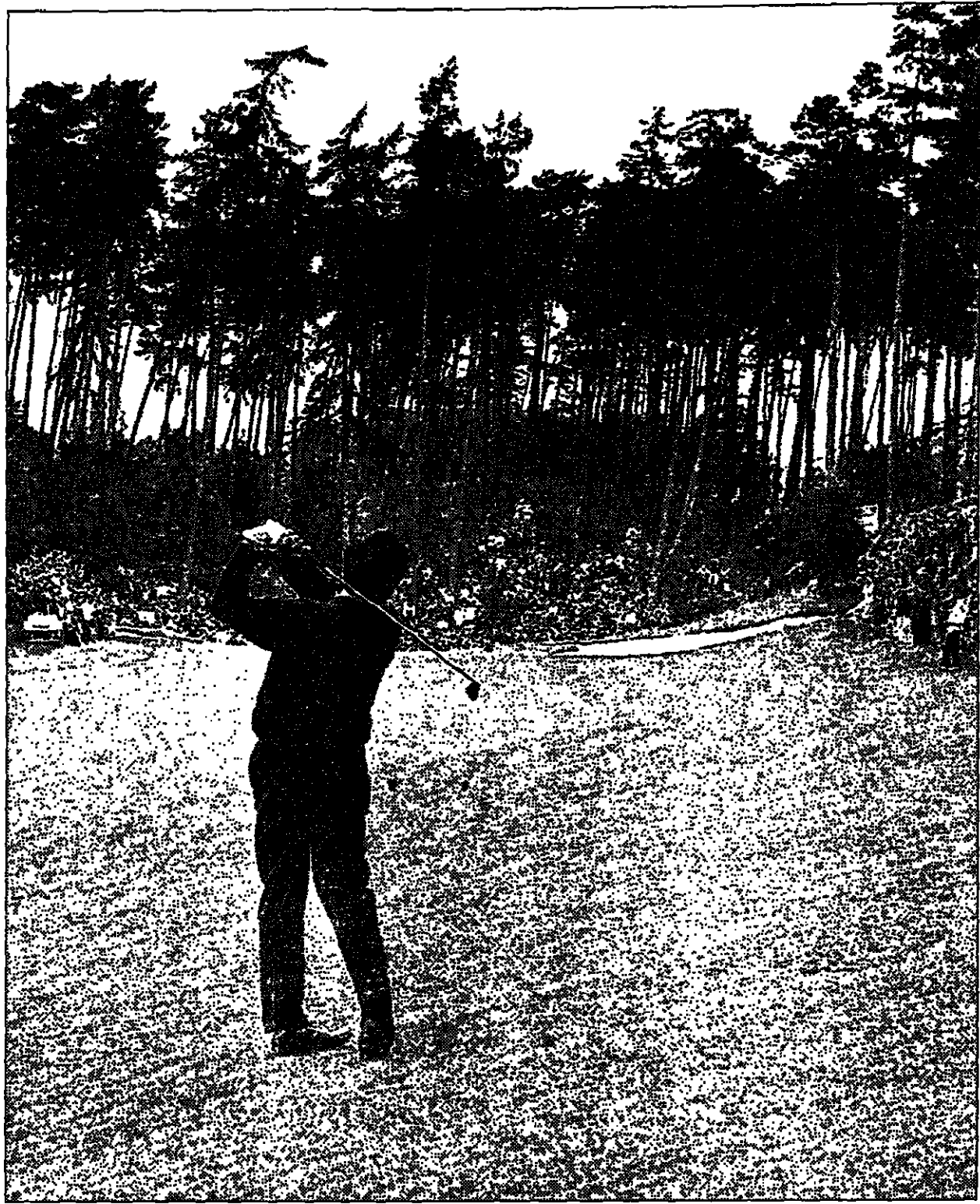
WINNING STREAK

In his last five tournaments, Ballesteros has won three times, finished second once and third once.

Tournament	Total	Par	Pos
Dunhill Open	275	-13	1
British Masters	273	-13	1
Volvo PGA Champ	271	-17	1
Dunhill Masters	275	-13	1

Swedish homer

Stockholm (AP) — The Swede, Ake Eriksson, broke away on a climb, with 10 kilometres left of his home city's marathon on Saturday, to win in 2hr 12min 38sec, 61sec clear of Jose Santana, of Brazil. Kjell-Erik Stahl, of Sweden, clocked 2:16:58 for fifth, to set a world's best time in the men's over-45 age group.



Off course: Ballesteros finds the foliage before shooting a double bogey on the 3rd at Woburn yesterday

SCORES FROM WOBURN

(GB and Ireland unless stated)

275: S. Ballesteros (Sp), 66, 66, 68, 75; 278: E. Darcy, 69, 67, 71, 71; D. Gilford, 72, 72, 65, 65; S. Torrance, 70, 68, 71, 68; K. Waters, 69, 67, 73, 69; A. Johnstone (Zim), 67, 75, 68, 68; 280: R. McFarlane, 72, 69, 72, 67; 281: A. Charnley, 72, 70, 68, 72; 282: G. Brand, 68, 72, 75, 67; I. Woosnam, 71, 69, 71, 71; P. O'Malley (Aus), 70, 69, 73, 70; 283: B. Ogle (Aus), 69, 71, 75, 68; R. Gallacher, 72, 72, 73, 70; M. Prieto (Sp), 72, 72, 71, 72; R. Lee, 74, 67, 73, 73; S. Barnett, 72, 70, 70, 73; J. H. Cartwright (Sp), 72, 70, 69, 76; D. Mijovic (Can), 70, 72, 69, 76; 288: D. Cooper, 70, 70, 75, 73; S. Hamill, 68, 71, 78, 71; D. Russell, 72, 71, 77, 68; P. Parson, 68, 71, 72, 77; 289: R. Hartmann (US), 73, 68, 77, 70; R. Claydon, 71, 74, 73, 71; M. Martin (Sp), 73, 71, 73, 72; B. Lane, 73, 70, 74, 72; D. J. Russell, 72, 68, 73, 75; P. McWhinney (Aus), 69, 73, 72, 75; P. Smith, 70, 73, 70, 76.

290: A. Murray, 74, 71, 76, 69; M. Moreno (Sp), 74, 68, 74, 74; J. Parnevik (Swe), 70, 73, 74, 73; P. Hoed, 71, 74, 73, 72; D. Dorman, 72, 73, 73, 72; D. Feherly, 72, 70, 72, 76; 291: M. Sumner (Swe), 74, 71, 71, 75; J. Rivera (Sp), 76, 69, 73, 73; D. Smyth, 73, 70, 72, 76; 292: P. Noble (NZ), 71, 72, 76, 73; C. Williams, 71, 72, 72, 76; M. Clayton (Aus), 74, 70, 73, 75; 293: J. Rutledge (Can), 74, 71, 73, 75; 294: A. Dickson, 73, 71, 77, 73; W. Grant, 69, 75, 78, 72; 295: P. Baker, 75, 68, 77, 75.

296: B. Marchbank, 70, 73, 76, 77; G. Faith, 71, 70, 76, 77; M. Mackenzie, 72, 73, 77, 74; 298: G. J. Turner (NZ), 76, 69, 75, 78; M. Farry (Fr), 71, 71, 80, 76.

Sutton goes one clear

POTOMAC, Maryland (AP) — On a day when the top six players on the leader board did not make a single bogey, Hal Sutton birdied No. 13 for a 64 and a one-shot lead over Billy Andrade and Greg Norman after three rounds of the Kemper Open.

Mark Brooks's course record-equaling 63 included a two on the par-five, 6th.

Scores, page 35

Warnock will think over Chelsea move

By LOUISE TAYLOR

NEIL Warnock will devote the next week to deciding whether he wants to be the football manager of Notts County or Chelsea. After guiding County into the first division by beating Brighton 3-1 in the second division play-off final at Wembley yesterday, Warnock said: "I do not yet know whether to stay or leave."

"I am going to spend the next week lying on a beach in the sun thinking about it. I have told Chelsea I will let them know my decision as soon as I get back. After taking County from the third to the first division in two seasons, I have got big ties in Nottingham, but Chelsea are a very big club."

"If I do stay with County, a lot of things will need to be sorted out with Derek Favis, my chairman. But I was angry with newspaper articles that suggested I had gone behind his back in talking to Chelsea."

"The facts are that Chelsea contacted my chairman before we played Middlesbrough in the semi-final, he told me about it and I talked to them."

While Warnock, aged 42, a former chiropractor who previously steered Scarborough into the Football League, was being wooed by Ken Bates, the Chelsea chairman who was at yesterday's final, Doug Ellis, the Aston Villa chairman, was also courting potential managers at Wembley on Saturday.

Bruce Rioch, presently in charge of Millwall, and Bobby Robson, the former England manager who is now with PSV Eindhoven in The Netherlands, have emerged as the principal contenders for the vacancy at Villa Park.

Watching Tranmere play Bolton on Saturday, Ellis was

interrupted by a phoned call from Robson in The Netherlands. The Villa chairman is also understood to have communicated with Rioch, who was also at Wembley on Saturday, but who leaves for a three-week family holiday in the United States on Wednesday.

With Ron Atkinson, the Sheffield Wednesday manager, having changed his mind about moving to Villa to fill the gap left by Josef Venglos last week, Ellis is desperate to make a quick appointment. However, Reg Burr, the Millwall chairman, is determined to retain his manager, and the cost — in terms of compensation and salary — of bringing Rioch, a popular former Villa player, to Birmingham may prove a stumbling block.

Should Rioch join Villa, he could also take Steve Harrison, the Millwall coach, who enjoyed a successful spell at Villa Park as assistant manager to Graham Taylor before leaving to take charge of Watford.

Rioch, who as a player captained Scotland, proved his managerial credentials when he lifted Middlesbrough from the third to the first division in successive seasons and narrowly missed out on promotion to the first division with Millwall this season.

Robson's future is likely to be determined by whether or not PSV deny Ajax to win the Dutch league, which will be concluded in the next fortnight.

If negotiations with Robson and Rioch, aged 43, fall through, Arthur Cox, of Derby County, Ray Harford, of Wimbledon, David Pleat, and even Warnock could come into contention.

Dragons sweep the Fire aside

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (AP) — Scott Erney threw a six-yard pass to Thomas Woods for the only touchdown as the Barcelona Dragons defeated the Birmingham Fire 10-3 on Saturday to reach the World League of American Football final.

Erney's touchdown pass came with ten seconds remaining in the first half, capping a 14-play, 89-yard drive that put the Dragons ahead 10-0. Erney accounted for 63 yards in the drive, but completed only nine of 28 passes for 62 yards in the game.

Win Lyle kicked a 28-yard

field goal for Birmingham but the Fire, plagued by turnovers, wasted an opportunity to level the scores when Eric Jones, the quarterback, was stripped of the ball by Brent White. Birmingham fumbled twice and Jones was intercepted three times.

Barcelona will meet the winner of last night's other semi-final, between the European division champions, London Monarchs, and the North American East champions, New York-New Jersey Knights. The World Bowl will be played next Sunday at Wembley.

Paris to Peking rally lures 260

By JOHN YOUNG

SOME 260 competitors from 25 countries are expected to take part in a 10,000-mile motor rally from Paris to Peking which starts on September 1.

The only remotely comparable event took place in 1907 in the opposite direction. It was organised by Le Matin, the French newspaper, and attracted five entrants, of whom three finished, the winner being Prince Scipione Borghese, of Italy, who took two months to complete the journey.

This year's expedition will be accompanied by a support fleet of 100 vehicles intended to "guarantee" the competitors' safety across mountains and deserts. The entire cost, expected to be many millions of pounds, has been underwritten by the Mitsubishi corporation of Japan, but a substantial share is expected to be defrayed by sponsors, and there are plans to change the destination to Cape Town. Metge, overall winner of the Sahara rally from Paris to Dakar in 1984 and 1986, and its director in 1987 and 1988, is now co-director of MAPS, a French company founded in 1989 to devise and promote special events.

The Paris-Dakar event has attracted criticism over safety, and there are plans to change the destination to Cape Town. Metge, overall winner of the Sahara rally from Paris to Dakar in 1984 and 1986, and its director in 1987 and 1988, is now co-director of MAPS, a French company founded in 1989 to devise and promote special events.

The first section, to Moscow, a distance of 1,900 miles, is expected to be completed in two days. The Soviet section,

covering 4,300 miles will be in nine stages with one rest day, and the 3,900 miles through China will be in 11 stages with again one rest day.

Despite the high degree of commercial involvement, the organisers hope to recreate something of the gentlemanly spirit which used to characterise rallying before the advent of the professional "works teams" destroyed much of the public interest in events like the Monte Carlo and Sahara rallies.

"Some will say that this is wishful thinking," René Metge, the originator and manager of the event, said. "But the rules would ensure that every competitor enjoyed the same facilities; all special assistance and other privileges would be forbidden; there would be no hotels en route; fuel would be supplied only by the organisers; and navigational instruments other than tripmasters and magnetic compasses would be banned."

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Disabled crew takes on world

From BOB ROSS
IN SYDNEY

THE Australian offshore sailor, Phil Thompson, is the designated skipper of a crew of men and women with physical or sensory disabilities proposed for the 1993 Whitbread Round the World Race.

The race, over a total distance of 31,975 nautical miles, will start from Southampton on September 25 and have stopovers in Punta del Este in Uruguay, Fremantle, Auckland, Punta del Este (again) and Fort Lauderdale, in the United States.

Thompson, aged 36, who is yard and marina superintendent of the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia in Sydney, had his left arm and shoulder amputated last October after a long battle with bone cancer.

He resumed his sailing as quickly as possible and was aboard Freight Train, which is owned by Damien Parkes, in the Sydney-Hobart race last year.

In April, he visited England for discussions with the management of the Plymouth-based Dolphin Circumnavigation Project, which is seeking sponsorship to compete in the next Whitbread.

The project was the brainchild of Brendan Foley, a victim of polio, who has completed several single-handed voyages. It aims to show people with disabilities they can still be achievers. It is looking for sponsorship worldwide, and intends putting together an international crew.

Thompson hopes to return to England to sail in the

Fastnet race in August. He is one of Sydney's most experienced offshore sailors and was sailing master on Jim Daley's Challenge II when she won the International Measurement System division of the Sydney-Hobart race in 1989.

In the meantime, Thompson is putting together an Australian team with disabilities to sail the Frers 62 Freight Train in Middle Harbour Yacht Club's MMI Three Ports race — a mixture of sailing and running inspired by the Three Peaks race in Britain — to be held on October 26 to 27.

He says that losing his arm, after years of pain and having to nurse it, was a relief in a way. "Now it's just a matter of getting on with things, doing them in a different way. Nothing's changed with my

sailing. I just love being out there."

Thompson has a sense of humour, too. A night or two before the surgeon operated on his arm, Thompson and his mates held a wake for it. They decided it should have a proper farewell and proceeded to a tattooist's parlour in the King's Cross of Sydney.

The tattooist made a marvellous job of a bar-quentine under full sail and was pleased with his work until Thompson's friends began nagging about the price and seeking a guarantee that the tattoo would stay on. "No, you can't have a discount and, yes, it won't come off," the tattooist insisted. It was then that Thompson's friends dropped the word that the whole arm was coming off in the next day or two.

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Carson's late Derby ride confirmed

By GEORGE RAE

WILLIE Carson will seek his fourth Derby victory on Marju after the John Dunlop-trained colt was yesterday cleared to run at Epsom on Wednesday.

Marju, injured when disappointing in the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket last month, is back to peak fitness but his owner, Sheikh Hamdan Al-Maktoum, took plenty of time before committing the son of Last Tycoon to Epsom.

Although Marju is a half-brother to Salsabil, a high-class filly over a mile and a half last season, his stamina is very much open to question. But in an open race, Sheikh

Hamdan has opted to challenge for Flat racing's greatest prize rather than keep him for the one-mile St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

The decision was excellent news for Carson. He has won the Derby three times — on Troy (1979), Henbit (1980) and Nashwan (1989) — but without Marju would have had to watch the race from the stands, a setback he has suffered just once since he first rode in the Derby on Laureate in 1968.

Lester Piggott, too, was granted a last-minute reprieve. As possible mounts evaporated, his old ally, Charles St George, opted to run Hokusai in an attempt to

give Piggott a tenth Derby victory on his 33rd ride.

But even granted Piggott's genius around Epsom, Hokusai's chance is water-thin. The bookmakers report hardly any interest in him, and even Hills' move to trim his odds from 66-1 to 40-1 looks halfhearted.

Piggott, though, believes the Henry Cecil-trained colt is worth his place in the Epsom line-up. "I think he's got a good chance and he'll get the trip," he said.

At the business end of the betting market, Mystiko and Toulon continue to dominate. Mystiko, the 2,000 Guineas winner, still holds a fractional advantage with Hills and Cor-

als but Ladbrokes quote both at 100-30.

Corrupt remains a solid third best at around 5-1 and his jockey, Cash Asmusen, will be looking for a big-race double having won the Prix du Jockey-Club at Chantilly yesterday on Suave Dancer.

The final spare ride in Wednesday's classic was also filled over the weekend when Paul Eddery was booked to ride Arokai, who will act as pacesetter for his elder brother Pat's mount, Toulon.

Lambourn's plight, page 33

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